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CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BAVARIA—EFFECTS OF ULTRAMONTANISM—PRAYERS FOR THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—SCANDALOUS DOINGS OF DON CARLOS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 22, 1875.

A correspondent in Munich writes to me about the ministerial crisis in Bavaria, and gives it as his opinion that the ultimate consequences may be more serious than is now supposed. It must be confessed that a government in Bavaria is carried on under exceptional difficulties. Perhaps King Louis is not far wrong in giving himself up to music and personal pleasures. There are circumstances, particularly those with which he is surrounded, when *carpe diem* is a philosophic motto. Of all the crowned heads of Europe, the Sultan not excepted, he is most entitled to repeat Louis XV.'s "after me the deluge." There is no doubt, on this side of the Rhine, at least, that the throne of Bavaria is what the French call *bien chancelante*, and it may be entirely overthrown by the very Ultramontanism that now takes shelter behind it in order to carry on its war with the Chancellor of the Empire. That Empire has the absorbing qualities of a first-class sponge, and it has already taken up a good portion of Bavaria's vitality; if the rest does not go at once it is because Prince Bismarck does not care to *brusquer* the situation before he has settled some other little matters to his mind; but who can doubt that the exceptional situations created for Bavaria and Saxony are regarded merely in the light of temporary expedients? The entire subjection of these two countries is logically as necessary to the completion of German unity as the possession of Rome was to united Italy. We shall see what we shall see, therefore, when Germany and Italy have settled their common enemy, either by open warfare or by compromise with the successor of Pius IX.

THE EFFECTS OF ULTRAMONTANISM.

My correspondent writes that public opinion in Bavaria is greatly excited, and that the outlines of the two parties are more strongly defined than they have ever before been. The crisis was brought about by the Ultramontane address, which declared war upon the Ministry. This party, which is also the Separatist Party, has a majority of three, and it has showed no small amount of tact in associating itself with the idea of Bavarian autonomy favored by hundreds who are far from being in sympathy with the ecclesiastical programme of the party. Its influence is based principally upon the popularity of the idea of national independence and resistance to Prussian aggression. Hence the reader will readily perceive the reasons for my preliminary remark, for if this party pushes Bavaria to resistance to the laws of the German Empire, a spirit of antagonism will be aroused that cannot fail to be dangerous to Bavaria. In the address recently voted by a feeble majority in the Landtag, the Ministry is reproached with being the servile vassal of Prussia. When the address was read the Liberal members, openly accused of treason against the country and the King, left the Chamber in a body, and a vote of censure upon the Government was then adopted. As usual when anything special is wanted. King Louis could not be found, and the address seems to have followed him about from château to château while he was pursuing his artistic pleasures, but when found King Louis did about the best thing he could have done under the circumstances—or at least the most prudent thing—for he refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry. He said that he now had a Cabinet which suited him very well indeed, and was not disposed to change it. If the majority could not get on with his Government, that was a matter very easily settled, and he issued a royal decree proroguing the Landtag for an indefinite period, or, as we would say, adjourning it sine die. The Ultramontanes naturally regard this as a sort of *coup d'état*, and will not fail to represent it to the country in a false light, for, while it is true that the interposition of the King was a violation of parliamentary traditions, rule, and usage, it was a measure, nevertheless, designed to prevent the Ultramontanes' majority in the Landtag from committing *patricide*, or to keep them from making total shipwreck of the *patrie*.

PRAYERS FOR THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

I told you some time ago how M. Pernolet one day made the discovery that the clergy did not pray for the Republic, and purposely omitted the *Domine, salvam fac Rempublicam* from the liturgy. As this had gone on for three years it did not say much for the piety of the Deputies, or for their church-going qualities, that the fact was not ascertained before. M. Pernolet called the attention of the Government to this omission. Before separating the Assembly adopted a resolution ordering prayers throughout the country on the first Sunday after the 4th November, the date of reassembling. M. Wallon here saw his chance of getting his Republic prayed for, and availed himself of it; he had the French Ambassador to Rome obtain an order from the Pope to have the *Salvam fac Rempublicam* introduced into the public prayers. And let me say that M. Wallon is now one of the worst annoyed men in France at the complete success of his undertaking. The Minister of Public Worship is a typical bourgeois; a very good professor in his own line; a very feeble statesman; a Minister who seems to be always in a state of astonishment at his own grandeur. No man could have been more favored by happy accident. He had long been a member of the Assembly without making himself remarked in any way; he was an amiable man, with no enemies and no very strong opinions; his name seemed the least likely to arouse a spirit of antagonism among the parties; and, being regarded as a perfectly harmless nonentity, he was selected as the very man of all others to father M. Dufaure's constitutional *projéts de loi*. This is the history of the "Wallon Constitution," which is supposed to create the Republic, and it is the secret of M. Wallon's fortunes. As M. Dufaure's laws succeeded, the man who was supposed to be responsible for them, or who gave his name to them, was naturally marked out for a portfolio. He was selected to take the place of Jules Simon, the most capable man for the post, and the man of all others in France who ought to be *Ministre d'Instruction Publique et des Cultes*. Let me say, however, that M. Wallon has done as well as could be expected, for if he is led this way and that according to the views of the last man who talks with him, he is always set right in the end by M. Buffet and M. Dufaure.

AID FROM THE POPE.

To return to the subject in hand, let me repeat that M. Wallon asked the Pope to order his clergy to pray for the Republic which now has a legal existence in France—an existence subject to revision according to MM. Rouher, Gambetta, Bocher, Belcastel and others, but still a de facto existence, and the Papal order has just been published. It has considerably astonished the natives, particularly M. Wallon. The Holy Father has ordered his Archbishops and Bishops *contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque* to chant in the mass the *Domine salvam fac Rempublicam*. While according the best of motives to M. Wallon, the Republican press protests loudly against the terms of the Papal order. It is said that the French Embassador, forgetting the clear rights of his country, *sanctæ sedi apostolicæ supplicia vota porrexit*, or addressed to the Pope "a humble supplication." The decree adds that Pius IX. has favorably received the demand of France, and has been pleased, by special favor, to benevolently receive the prayers of its Government. *(Hæc vota clementer excipiens, de speciali gratiâ, precibus benigne annuere dignatus est.)* For the object in view there is no sort of need of prayers or supplications, of particular favors or of clemency, for the rights of France are very clear upon this point. Article 8 of the Concordat makes it the duty of the clergy to use the *salvam fac Rempublicam* whenever the Republic is in existence, and by the organic laws upon which it is based the clergy are placed, in all matters of this kind, under the orders of M. Wallon. The Concordat is a treaty which binds both parties, and it is not customary for one of the contracting parties in the case of treaties to address a supplication or prayer to the other to beg him to fulfill his agreements. If the Concordat means anything at all there is good reason for feeling irritated at the arrogant assumption of the Vatican in this case. Of course the clerical organs are delighted, but the liberal journals think that they have to pay too high a price for the good it will do them to have the *salvam fac Rempublicam* introduced into the public prayers. It would always be as easy for a reactionary curé to destroy the effect by a mental reservation as for the Bishop of Montreal to extract the blessing from Guibord's grave.

TWO POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The two remarkable speeches pronounced by M. Thiers, at Arcachon, and M. Rouher, at Ajaccio, are still under discussion in the columns of the press, and probably will be for some time to come. I have been very much amused at the attempts of hostile journals to find fault with them. With a correctness of language which marks both men as the most remarkable orators of the day, both have given expression to ideas that are sensible, loyal, and convincing. By this I do not mean that M. Thiers can convince every one that nothing but the Republic is now possible, or that M. Rouher can demonstrate to every mind the necessity of the Empire, but both present certain facts in a way that cannot be gainsaid. When M. Rouher pleads for an appeal to the people and defends universal suffrage, the Republicans certainly cannot find fault with him. The most they can do is to attack his motives, which is always a poor way of arguing, and declare that his views upon popular suffrage are hypocritical. A striking instance of the unfairness and want of loyalty of French newspaper writers is given in this instance. M. Rouher said: "For me, the honor of the courageous soldier who has had glorious days, *who has undertaken heavy responsibilities*, is to have borne with modesty the merit of the former, to have recognized the latter with loyal frankness." Can any fair mind imagine that the words italicized could be tortured into an attack upon Marshal De MacMahon? Such is the case, however, and even the *Journal des Débats* singles out this passage, for want of a better, and tries to prove that it was said in a spirit hostile to the Marshal. I might point to two similar cases in the speech of M. Thiers, where harmless and sensible words have been accused of containing attacks upon the Government or upon the Marshal.

SPANISH SCANDALS.

When one has in his veins the blood of Henri IV., who recognized five of the many illegitimate children he was known to have, or of Louis XIV., who recognized fifteen, he may be a little more excusable than other men for being a *vert-galant*, or a Don Juan, but Don Carlos seems to have gone farther in the footsteps of his ancestors than could well be endured in his uncertain domains. According to reports, he has far exceeded the traditions of his family, and has certainly shown that the "religion he wishes to establish in Spain" does not occupy all of his time. We have had some scandalous stories of late. A year ago he was said to have spared the life of one of his disgraced Generals, because that life was purchased by a daughter's honor; but recent cases are equally bad. He is said to spend his time in the worst of saturnalian pleasures, and was amusing himself with a peasant girl during the recent operations of his army. *El Tiempo* gives us some idea of the conduct of "the King," who certainly ought to set an example to his subjects, and says that he has just added murder to his other crimes. The "Roy" never gets up until after midday, and then proceeds at once in search of new pleasures. At Estella he had so scandalous a debauch that the people were moved, and a brave curé was appointed to remonstrate with the King. When introduced into the royal presence the curé complained of the excesses of the officers, which were not excusable even in time of war, and were not compatible with the patriarchal morals of the people of Estella. Don Carlos promised to inquire into the conduct of his officers. The curé added that the best way to correct such abuses was for the King himself to set the example, and he begged Don Carlos to moderate his own wild passions, which had already roused the *cancans* of the city. At these words Don Carlos flew into a rage, cursed the curé, and showed him the door; but when he was passing out, the King gave him a push which sent him headlong down the stairs. The poor curé had his neck broken, and was picked up dead. It is only fair to say, while saying also that some Carlist officers recently returned have confirmed the story, that this comes from a hostile source. It is to be hoped that so odious a tale will be found untrue; but there is no sort of doubt about the saturnalian fêtes of the King in Estella, or about his general character as a *vert-galant*.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A fire occurred in an alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and L and M streets this morning at 1 o'clock, destroying two frame shanties and burning up three children, aged respectively ten, twelve, and fifteen years, all colored.

REDISTRICTING BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The City Council, at a meeting to-night, decided upon the boundaries for redistricting the city. The new arrangement makes twenty-four wards, instead of twenty-one, as heretofore.

COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Most of the coal-miners in Hocking Valley struck to-day for an increase of wages. They demand ten cents per ton in addition to the present rate. The demands will probably be refused by the operators.

MRS. MOULTON ARRAIGNED.

HER NAME DROPPED FROM THE PLYMOUTH ROLL.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH—THE CHARGES AGAINST MRS. FRANCIS D. MOULTON AND DEACON WEST—THE LATTER'S NAME EXPUNGED WITHOUT PROTEST.

An adjourned meeting of the members of Plymouth Church was held last night in the parlors of the society, for the purpose of taking action in the cases of Mrs. Francis D. Moulton and Deacon West, who had been officially informed that the Examining Committee intended to drop their names from the roll of members. About sixty members of the church were present, nearly half of whom were ladies, and Mr. S. V. White acted as Moderator. Deacon West was not present to make any objection to the expunging of his name, but Mrs. Moulton sat not far from the Moderator with her counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, the latter having been admitted notwithstanding the rule recently adopted under which only members of the church are admitted to the business meetings.

The ordinary preliminary exercises having been concluded, the Chairman of the Examining Committee stated that he had been authorized by the unanimous vote of his committee to recommend that the name of Deacon West be removed from the list of church members, on account of the latter's prolonged absence from church services and ordinances.

One of the members present asked whether Mr. West had been served with a notice of the report of the committee.

In reply, the Chairman said that a sub-committee had been appointed to wait upon Mr. West. That committee did as it was instructed, and Deacon West stated that he would not oppose the proposed dropping of his name, as he was not disposed to resume his former intimate relations with the church.

There was no further discussion on the question, no protest being interposed for him and no argument being made on behalf of the committee. The Moderator asked the members to vote, by the raising of hands, on the adoption of the recommendation contained in the committee's report. Forty-three hands were raised, and the result of the count announced, but the vote of those who voted in opposition was not given.

The Chairman of the Examining Committee almost immediately arose, and stated that the committee also recommended that the name of Emma C. Moulton be dropped from the roll of membership, because of her non-attendance upon the ministrations of the church. Official notice, he said, had been served upon Mrs. Moulton by Mr. Hawkins, a member of the committee, on the previous evening, citing her to be present at the meeting to respond to the recommendation.

Gen. Pryor, who was present as the counsel of Mrs. Moulton, was about to speak in her behalf, but one of the members present objected, on the ground that he could not be heard until the report of the committee had been received. A silent vote was taken, and the report was unanimously accepted.

A formal motion was then made that the recommendation be adopted, and having been seconded, Gen. Pryor arose and read the following answer written and signed by Mrs. Moulton:

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

I received yesterday evening, through Mr. D. H. Hawkins, official notice that the Examining Committee of this church (of which committee he is a member) contemplated recommending to you this evening the dropping of my name from the roll of members on account of my having absented myself from the services of the church. Mr. Hawkins further said that, on behalf of the committee, he gave me the notice that I might attend the meeting to-night, and give my reasons for non-attendance.

This official notice by Mr. Hawkins, giving me the conclusion of the Examining Committee, is the first intimation I have had that the committee had considered the propriety of expunging my name from the roll of Plymouth Church; nor have I had any intimation, official or otherwise, that the Examining Committee even designed to consider any such question. Had I received any such intimation or notice I should have appeared before the committee to give my reasons for non-attendance. Having been deprived of the opportunity to appear before the committee, I now appear, in accordance with its official notice, before the church.

I protest against the adoption of the recommendation of the Examining Committee, because I am not an absentee in any proper sense of that word; nor does the rule of the church in regard to absentees contemplate any such case as mine.

My absence is an enforced one, and is caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of this Church, with one of his parishioners, which I know to be a fact through Mr. Beecher's confessions to me, and through the confessions of Mrs. Tilton, and through conclusive evidence of the crime from other sources. I appear before this church in loyal obedience to the summons which I have received, and I hereby declare my disposition and desire to discharge all the duties devolving on me as a member, that are consistent with my knowledge of the adultery of the Pastor, and his false swearing with regard to it.

Very respectfully, EMMA C. MOULTON.

Dated BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1875.

The most impressive silence followed the reading of Mrs. Moulton's plea, and the Moderator then put the question as in the case of Mr. West. A silent vote was taken, and the name of Mrs. Moulton was dropped from the Plymouth Church roll of membership.

A CONGREGATIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

It is alleged that there has been a committee appointed by the Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn to inquire on the part of the society into the truth or falsity of the charges against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the committee, it is said, will enter upon the discharge of its duties at once. It is thought that this is the preliminary step toward dropping Mr. Beecher's name from the list of Congregational ministers.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4.—The Commencement exercises of the medical department of Dartmouth College took place to-day. The examinations for degrees during the past two days have been very severe, and several candidates have failed. Degrees were conferred upon fifteen graduates.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—A memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a Territorial Government in the Indian country, passed the House to-day. In the Senate bills were introduced as follows: To authorize the State Board of Finance to borrow money by pledging the bonds of the State as security. To provide for the liquidation of the bonds of the State. To provide for funding the Auditor's warrants, and the Treasurer's certificates issued since Dec. 24, 1874. To change the time of holding the general State elections to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST PROMINENT ST. LOUIS CITIZENS AND UNITED STATES OFFICIALS—ORVILLE GRANT INDICTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from St. Louis says: The announcement is made that the United States Grand Jury has found indictments against ex-United States Assistant Attorneys Patrick and Krum, ex-United States Marshal C. A. Newcomb, Orville Grant, brother of the President; Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, and others. The greatest excitement prevails. The indictments charge them with conspiracy with St. Louis distillers to defraud the Government out of the taxes on an immense amount of crooked whiskey. The indictments grow out of the testimony before the Grand Jury of Joseph M. Fitzroy, late Deputy United States Collector. Fitzroy was indicted by the previous Grand Jury and lately pleaded guilty to the charges against him. He is said to have been the Treasurer of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, the most gigantic combination to beat the Government that was ever created.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—The *Globe-Democrat* of this morning, referring to the indictments found yesterday by the United States Grand Jury against prominent citizens for implication in the whisky frauds, alluded to in these dispatches of last night, connects with them William McKee, the principal proprietor of that paper, and Constantine Maguire, late United States Internal Revenue Collector of this district. The *Globe-Democrat* says Mr. McKee is ready for trial, and that the public may rely upon his full and complete vindication when the question of his guilt or innocence is made an issue in court.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN IN CHARLESTON—HE MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH IN THAT CITY—THE DUTIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Gov. Chamberlain, who arrived here this morning, being his first visit to Charleston since his election, was serenaded to-night, and delivered an address to a large audience. He declared that he holds his office as a public trust, and said: "The only just basis for a political party is a certain view of the manner in which the power of the Government should be exercised, the principles and methods by which public affairs should be conducted. It is not power or office merely which a party should seek; but power and office must be sought as the means and opportunity of increasing the purity, efficiency, and the beneficence of the Government. Holding such views I conceive that the just bounds of party obligation are greatly transcended whenever public office is used to promote personal and party ends to the neglect of the best interests of the whole people." He said further that he had refused to be a slave to the demand of party; that he had honestly labored to promote the common welfare of the people, and if any act of his in pursuit of that aim had hurt his party, then that party deserved to be hurt. He said: I rejoice to be able to add that in my judgment the day is past in South Carolina, never to return, when good will be rejected or wrong accepted because done in the name of any party. Here, as elsewhere throughout our country, men are more and more subordinating party interests to public interests—more and more regarding good government as an infinitely better thing than party power—more and more perceiving that in the long run that party will prevail which keeps most steadily in view the faithful and impartial discharge of the great functions of government in the interest of all the people. Well, I for one welcome such a sentiment. I have valued my party because I thought it the best representative of freedom, of equality, of civil and political rights, of the ideas embodied in our Declaration of Independence and our republican form of Government. My attachment to my party does not extend one step beyond this. That is the full measure of my party fealty. He declared that the State needed a harmonious working together of both races, which had been largely secured in Charleston, and that the interests of the two races are identical. He said that a recognition of this fact, and a complete union of all who do recognize it is the first step in the march of this people toward true and lasting prosperity. Following such a union should come the determination to test all public men by the invariable standard of their fitness and capacity to promote the public good. Let us have no more of the delusion that public office is valuable for its emoluments. Let us have no more of the other delusion that measures which promote the interests of party only are the proper work of our legislators. In the State and the country, and in the city, we want a higher standard of public aim and service. The two great demands of the people, he said, are a reduction of taxation and an honest expenditure of the public money; and the people of South Carolina ought to be, and can be, relieved of one-third of the taxes they have paid for the last six years." In conclusion he said that the great results of good government are impartial administration of the law, economical administration of the public funds, moderate and reasonable taxation. All these blessings are within our reach if we are united and determined in demanding them. They are our chief public concerns at the present time. Whatever the changing fortunes of political parties in the nation at large, these things will remain for years to come the true aim of your people. It is a work worthy of our highest efforts, and we have aiding us in this good work the auspicious era of our national centennial year. We do not know or feel, I think, how greatly the hearts of the American people of both sections will be drawn to each other as the great celebration of our national birth comes on. We have caught a little of its influence at Lexington and Bunker Hill, but the full tide will sweep over us at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next. Then let us hope that under the full influences of those feelings which bound our fathers of the South and North to the great cause of American freedom and independence, we may find it easy to go forward to the completion of their great work, the accomplishment of their hopes and aims, the perpetuation for all coming generations of a nation wherein universal and impartial freedom shall show its perfect work. The address was well received and loudly applauded. To-morrow Gov. Chamberlain will be received by the Chamber of Commerce.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

FROM WASHINGTON TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—Arrangements have been perfected, and will go into operation some time in the early Spring, by which through cars are to be run, via the Pennsylvania, the New-York and New-Haven, and the New-York and New-England Railroads, between Washington City and Boston. The cars will be run on a boat, constructed for the purpose, and carried across the Hudson and along the East River between Jersey City and the Harlem River at Morrisania.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ANNUAL REPORT.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The annual report of the Boston and Albany Railroad shows that the capital stock is $27,325,000; total debt liabilities, $8,574,116 17; net earnings of the road for the year, $1,224,411 21. Total expenses of operating the road, $5,371,902 88. The income is reported to be $1,060,114 44 less than last year.

RAILROAD EXTENSION IN CANADA.

KNOWLTON, Quebec, Nov. 4.—The first train of cars passed over the extension of the South-eastern Railroad, from Sutton Junction to Knowlton, to-day.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

"WHO IS M. H. B?"

IT APPEARS THAT MR. STEPHEN FISKE IS ABLE TO GIVE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THAT POINT—AN AFFRAY IN A HOUSE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET—ARREST OF THE COMBATANTS—THE ARRAIGNMENT AT THE POLICE COURT.

A paragraph has been circulating among the newspapers in the country during the past few weeks stating that the London *Hornet* had secured the services of a person writing over the initials "M. H. B.," as its correspondent in New-York; and a literary paper in this City inquired last week, "Who is M. H. B.?" The facts given below will be found to comprise a very comprehensive reply to the query:

The theatrical and sporting circles of this City were somewhat startled yesterday by the intelligence that Zeno Burnham, of mock-auction fame, had attempted to shoot Stephen Fiske at the apartments of the latter in West Forty-ninth street, and had been himself stabbed by Fiske in self-defense. It appears that some time since Mrs. Burnham, owing to domestic difficulties, left her home, and has since been residing in the same house with Mr. Fiske. The bitterness between the two men grew with every succeeding day, until, on Wednesday last, Burnham resolved to have satisfaction. With this purpose he armed himself with a seven-shooting revolver and started for Mr. Fiske's house. On opening the door which leads to the latter's apartments Burnham found himself confronted with the person for whom he was seeking. He advanced toward Fiske and pulled his pistol, but before he could fire Fiske had snatched a bread-knife from the table and inflicted a wound on his opponent's forehead, which spoiled his aim, and for a moment staggered him. Fiske seized Burnham by the throat, and after a violent struggle succeeded in wrenching the pistol from his grasp. There was a pause in the hostilities, and before the struggle could be renewed Patrolman Lavalle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had been attracted by the cries of Mr. Fiske's servant, appeared and arrested both the combatants. Each charged the other with having begun the affray, and the officer took them both to the station. On arriving at the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station in West Forty-seventh street, Fiske made a complaint against Burnham of assault with intent to kill, and the latter charged Fiske with assault and battery. Burnham in answer to the usual questions by Sergt. Combs, stated that he was forty-nine years of age, born in the United States, resided at No. 1,147 Broadway, and was married. Fiske was registered as a native of the United States, thirty-five years of age. Burnham's dress was much disordered, his face and shirt front covered with blood, and his demeanor that of a man laboring under intense excitement. Fiske, although somewhat flushed, was cool and collected. After Burnham's wound—which, although small, bled freely—had been washed and dressed, the men were locked up in separate cells and left for the night. Shortly after 10 o'clock a coupé drove up to the door and Mrs. Burnham, accompanied by an unknown man, entered the station and inquired for Fiske. After some entreaty Capt. Ward granted her request to see the prisoner, and an officer was dispatched to bring Fiske into the room. By some mistake, the policeman brought out Burnham instead, and a stormy scene followed between husband and wife. Mrs. Burnham finally left and drove away without seeing the object of her search. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the imprisoned combatants were taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where they were arraigned before Justice Duffy. As both men refused to make any complaint, the Judge, after a few questions, discharged them.

Both the parties to the quarrel refuse to make any explanation as to the nature of their difficulties. Mr. Fiske admits that he went to the station with Burnham, but denied that he had used any knife or pistol. Mrs. Burnham is a lady of about thirty-five years of age, is above the middle height, with blonde complexion and hair, and has for some years past figured in literary circles as a newspaper correspondent and writer. She attributes the cause of the quarrel between her husband and Mr. Fiske to the fact that certain business transactions required her to be in the latter's company often, and that the jealousy of her husband became thereby aroused.

Following is the statement of Officer Lavalle, who made the arrest: "At 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening I was passing up Sixth avenue on the west side, when my attention was attracted by the cries of a woman who had come out of the house No. 100 West Forty-ninth street. She said, 'For God's sake, officer, come up stairs quick, or there will be murder.' I hurried up stairs and opened the door leading to the back room on the second floor. I saw the man, who afterward gave his name as Burnham, standing in the middle of the room; his face was covered with blood from a wound on his forehead, and he appeared to be greatly excited. I asked him what was the matter. Before he could answer another man, shorter and thicker set, (afterward described as Fiske,) entered from the dining-room and ordered me to arrest Burnham. Fiske said that Burnham had broken in his door and attempted to shoot him, but had been prevented. Mr. Fiske handed me the pistol; it was a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, small size. He said he had taken it away from Burnham. The latter asked me to arrest Fiske for assault and battery, and added that Fiske had got his wife. I asked him how he was wounded. He replied that Fiske had stabbed him with the bread-knife, and showed me the knife, which was lying on the table; as each man had made a complaint against the other, I took them both into custody and brought them to the station-house, where they were committed for examination; the knife with which the wound was inflicted was small—somewhat like a butcher-knife; I gave the pistol to the Sergeant at the station."

Officer Lavalle's statement is corroborated by Capt. Ward and Sergt. Combs.

Fiske is a man about thirty-five years of age, and is well known in this City. He was at one time a member of the editorial staff of a daily paper, and at the same time the editor of the New-York *Leader*. Some years ago he went to Europe and only returned last year. During his stay in London he was manager of the St. James Theatre in that city, and editor and proprietor of the *Hornet*. Rumor also, during that time, associated him in marriage with Mrs. John Wood, although he is known to have been previously married in this City to a Miss Lyons, of Philadelphia. After disposing of his interest in the *Hornet* he resigned his position as manager of the Globe Theatre and returned to New-York.

Burnham will be recollected as one of the men who, ten or fifteen years ago, was actively engaged in those swindling operations known as mock auctions, in which he drove a lucrative business. He was worth, at that time, from $75,000 to $80,000. His business place was in Eleventh street, and he resided in a handsome, elegantly-furnished house in West Sixteenth street. He was a manufacturer of furniture, and kept several trucks for removing furniture. In the Summer of 1865 he was arrested on complaint of a Mrs. Stebbins, whom he had swindled out of a sum of money by pretending to sell her a piano at one of his mock auctions, and tried before Judge Barrett, who sentenced him to five years in the State Prison. He served out about one year of his sentence, and was pardoned by Gov. Fenton in 1867. His pardon was obtained on the plea that he was sick, and that his business and property were going to ruin in New-York. It seems that Judge Barrett was applied to, after Burnham went to prison, to appoint Trustees to look after his affairs in New-York. The Judge appointed two young lawyers to that position, and they entered upon their duties, but were not required under the statute to give any security, and were in no way responsible for their action to anybody except themselves. They took an inventory of such property as they found in the possession of the family, including household furni- &c., and carried on the furniture business, and did all ture, things which Trustees are supposed to do in such cases. One of these young men one day went riding in the park with a horse and buggy belonging to Burnham, and by some means succeeded in allowing the buggy to be smashed to pieces. Burnham's friends took the buggy to Albany in its demolished condition, and exhibited it there, in proof of the plea that his property was being destroyed in his absence, and this, in connection with the fact that he was sick and in the hospital connected with the prison, procured his pardon.

"MISS BLACKFORD, ALIAS MISS LEAR, ALIAS MRS. LLOYD PHENIX."

From the London World.

Miss Hattie Blackford, otherwise Fanny Lear, otherwise Lloyd Phenix, whose book, *Le Roman d'une Americaine en Russie*, has set the Parisian scandal-loving public by the ears, and has been seized by the Police, is a handsome and attractive woman of about eight-and-twenty, daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia. Miss Blackford's principal claim to notoriety is her *liaison* with the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, son of the great Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Emperor. He is a big, heavy, stupid young man, fierce and brutal in his passions, but really not in the least insane, as they pretend him to be; he hasn't enough brains to go mad. The course of the true love of the "G. D.," as she delights to call him, with Miss Blackford did not run uniformly smooth. When under the influence of rage or wine, "no beggar in his drink" could be more foul in his language than his Imperial Highness, nor did he confine his unmanliness to speech. Truth to tell, he frequently beat Miss Blackford, and one night, during the time that the Prince of Wales was staying in St. Petersburg, in January, 1874, the "G. D.," in a fit of jealousy, blackened her eyes and bruised her from head to heel. This gentle act very nearly brought the *liaison* to an untimely end, for Miss Blackford, holding an American passport, claimed the protection of the United States Minister, Mr. Jewell, which would have been afforded her had she not at the last moment decided upon keeping quiet. Her low victoria, with Russian horses, and *ischvostchic*, in blue gaberdine and square cap, has been one of the sights of the Bois for the last eighteen months.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS BY AN INDIANA FARMER TO KILL HIS WHOLE FAMILY—DEATH OF TWO OF THE CHILDREN AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—The *Kokomo Tribune* publishes the following in an extra this afternoon:

David Robinson came to town yesterday and bought a new suit of clothes and a revolver, after which he went home, showed the purchases to his family, and ate his supper. Robinson was in good humor and appeared perfectly sane. He remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little Dan (his son) had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was crying in bed, and then turned and shot at his wife. Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house, and the oldest boy, eight years of age, started to follow, when his father shot him in the face, but the ball glanced off without wounding him badly. The father then struck him on the back of the head with a chair, but the son succeeded in getting out with his mother. Robinson then deliberately took a razor, approached the bed, in which lay his only daughter, seized and cut her throat from ear to ear. He followed this murder by taking the life of the son, whom he had first shot in bed, in the same manner, after which Robinson jumped on his horse and fled. His dead body was found this morning, one mile north of Jackson Station, on the Indianapolis, Peoria and Chicago Railroad. It is supposed he committed suicide.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—1 A. M.—A low barometer is now central over Southern Louisiana, and a "norther" is prevailing on the Texas coast. Cloudy, threatening or rainy weather is reported from the Gulf coast to Tennessee, and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, Minnesota, Dakota, and on the East Gulf coast, but fallen from Texas to Tennessee, Missouri, and Indian Territory. The Upper Ohio River and the Monongahela have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, colder, cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly winds, colder, cloudy weather in the east Gulf States, rain, and followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising and stationary barometer, north-easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, and in the former rain, followed by clearing weather.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising to stationary barometer, north-west to north-east winds, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain for Virginia.

For New-England, rising barometer, north and north-west winds, slightly warmer and clear weather.

The Upper Ohio River will continue rising.

For the New-York canal region the temperature will be near or slightly above freezing during Friday night.

CAVING OF AN EXCAVATION.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Bardwell's Ferry this morning. As the steam-shovel was being raised the ground caved in, completely burying James Foley and James Roach. Foley was extricated with one leg badly sprained and other injuries which, it is hoped will not prove serious. It required fifteen minutes' rapid digging before Roach was discovered, and he was taken out in a dying condition. Both legs and one of his arms were broken and he was otherwise fearfully mangled. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—John Corliss has been arrested in this city, charged with negotiating forged Erie City Water-works bonds. He is said to have been a participant in the wholesale scheme which lately was partially carried into effect in New-York to flood the country with spurious bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company. The detectives have been looking for him for some time.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Theresa Swisher died suddenly a few days ago, and was buried. Her friends, suspecting foul play, had the body exhumed, and the Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict that Joseph P. Tussing, the girl's lover, was the cause of her death, by what means is at present unknown. Tussing has disappeared.

FUNDING THE LOUISIANA DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The State Funding Board at its session yesterday adopted the following rule: "That when bonds are presented for funding with coupons detached new bonds will only be issued with the corresponding coupons detached and canceled as in the case of payment."

CHARLIE ROSS.

READING, Penn., Nov. 4.—Mr. Ross, who visited Fleetwood to see a boy in the company of tramps, says the boy is not his child.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROPOSED FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of this city states that the Herzegovinian insurgents have recently received a thousand breech-loading rifles from Montenegro. The Way-woodes or military commanders of Bosnia and Herzegovina have convoked an assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a national government.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says it is affirmed that Russia is not desirous of acting independently in the Herzegovinian matter. The three powers continue in complete harmony.

GERMANY.

BISHOP FOERSTER'S PRUSSO-AUSTRIAN DIOCESE—TREATY RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AMERICA—BURNING OF THE ARSENAL AT RENDSBURG.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while residing in the Austrian portion of his diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion.

The *Morning Post* publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that the Arsenal at Rendsburg, in Holstein, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Forty thousand rifles were destroyed. The total damage by the fire is estimated at 5,000,000 marks.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Parliament has ratified the treaty of commerce with the Republic of Costa Rica. Herr Von Delbrück stated in the Parliament that the Government intends sending representatives to Central America for the purpose of extending treaty relations.

SPAIN.

THE AMERICAN MEMORANDUM ON CUBA—ORDUNA REOCCUPIED BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The *Epoca* says it knows nothing of America's Cuban memorandum, and believes that the recent dispatches greatly exaggerate the affair.

The *Cronista* (Ministerial organ) believes that American filibusters invented the news of the equipment of five frigates for Cuba in order to create complications. There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Spain is preparing any such a force.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Morning Post* to-day has a special telegram announcing that the Carlists have reoccupied Orduña.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 4.—The Carlist batteries are silent. Gen Trillo is concentrating forces to attack the Carlists who are besieging Hernani.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ADMIRALTY FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day is authorized to state that the Admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued.

Cardinal McCloskey embarks for New-York on the 14th inst.

THE NEW ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMISSION—HOOPER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Nov. 5—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* says it is understood that a majority of the members of the North American Boundary Commission will be selected to accompany the new Commission which will shortly be sent to settle the boundary of Alaska.

The long-deferred meeting of Hooper's Telegraph Company was held yesterday. The balance-sheet shows a deficiency of $181,000. It was decided, in order to enable the company to continue business, to raise termination debentures.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE ELECTORAL BILL AND THE STATE OF SIEGE.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—One of the first acts of the Assembly, which met to-day, was the unanimous adoption of M. Buffet's motion to discuss the Electoral bill on Monday next. The motion to raise the state of siege will be discussed between the second and third readings of the Electoral bill.

MALACCA.

MURDER OF A BRITISH RESIDENT OF PERAK—TROOPS SENT TO PUNISH THE OFFENDERS.

PENANG, Nov. 3.—A British resident of Perak has been murdered in Malayan territory. Troops have gone there to punish the guilty parties.

THE GUIBORD INTERMENT.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE MAYOR TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Considerable stir took place here to-day, when the remains of Joseph Guibord were to have been interred. The entire Police force, according to instructions, paraded at the Central Police Station. The reporters of the local, and correspondents of the outside, press were on the *qui vive* for the event, and thousands of expectant citizens were to be noticed watching for something to occur, in groups of from two to a dozen or more. They were all doomed to disappointment, however, for it soon became known that the funeral had been postponed for a few days. The Police force were assembled and dismissed, and matters moved on as before. The funeral will certainly not take place before Thursday next, and perhaps not until the 18th. Arrangements have been made that will secure the public peace, however, and, unless the mob is able to cope with and defeat the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Militia, Guibord will be buried with due ceremony. The Mayor is resolved upon carrying out the law to the letter and has taken all precautions.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed the liquor house of Duckworth, Spence & Co. The loss is $60,000 to $65,000; insurance small. The fire damaged the warehouse of Meader & Co. to the extent of $15,000; uninsured. The loss is much less than at first reported. Duckworth, Bebier & Co. say their loss will not exceed $9,000, on which they have insurance to the amount of $10,000, but the names of the companies could not be ascertained. The building belonging to the Taylor estate was damaged to the extent of $5,000, and the insurance on it amounts to $6,000, equally divided between the London, Mutual, Grant, and Delaware. The Meader Furniture Company say $200 will fully cover their loss. The fire was at one time exceedingly threatening in appearance, but was suppressed through the energy of the firemen.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the kindling-wood factory of Louis Brassi, Nos. 162 and 164 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, and before the flames could be extinguished the building and contents were totally destroyed. Loss, $3,000.

A fire yesterday morning in the brick block from Nos. 50 to 60 Federal street, Boston, destroyed the store and stock of D. Sullivan, junk dealer. The loss is $8,000. The other tenants lose about $2,000 more. There is a partial insurance.

SENATOR BOOTH.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—Senator Booth, of California, was welcomed by his old friends to-day at Salem, Ind., his native place, but declined a public reception.

THE VIRGINIA CITY FIRE.

ITS ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

A CONNECTED STORY OF THE DISASTER—BOUNDARIES OF THE BURNT DISTRICT—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $7,000,000—ASCERTAINED INSURANCE, $859,000.

Correspondence of the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, Oct. 27, 1875.

A fate long feared by all has befallen Virginia. Tuesday morning at 5:30 the fire began in a small lodging-house kept by Kate Shay, alias Crazy Kate, a woman of ill repute. The house was located near the centre of the city, half-way between Taylor and Union streets, on A street. A neighbor saw the unusual light, entered the house, and found the room next to Kate's in flames. He believes it caught from a candle left burning, such being her habit. Engine No. 4 and Babcock's wheeled extinguisher were soon on hand, but were of no avail. A furious wind was blowing directly down Mount Davidson from the south-west, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The light sidings warped, blew off, and scattered cinders broadcast. In fifteen minutes more than a score of buildings were on fire. The wind increased, became fitful, and the fire spread in all directions, till a space equal to one block was on fire, the flames roaring with a ferocity indescribable. They seized on brick, iron, stone, and lapped them up like straws. Now the wind blew a gale, setting more steadily from the south and driving the flames northerly, enabling the firemen to check further progress southerly. To this fact the safety of the south part of the town and on the divide is due. It was seen that the attempts to stay the flames would be useless, and the people began to remove their goods. The fire kept on and soon swept along B street and encircled the county buildings, from which most of the valuable records were saved. The prisoners in the jail were removed to the station-house, and when that burned, to an old tunnel and were shut in. The fire pushed up to A street and swept one side of it and a part of the other for four blocks. It whirled northerly down the hill and encircled the Bank of California and began its march along B and C streets about the same time. It crossed C street, on down the hill to the opera-house and new railroad depot. Giant powder was placed in the interior of the Catholic Church and it was blown into the air, leaving its bare walls standing. This was done to stop the scattering of great cinders which were flying from the roof in all directions. The goods removed to the street caught fire and were consumed. The merchants threw open their stores and told the people to help themselves to clothing and groceries, as nothing could be saved.

At 8 o'clock the scene beggared description. The streets were filled with people; teamsters were struggling through, and firemen fighting the fire at all available points. Women were shrieking; the curses of enraged men; the roar of the flames; the dull reports of explosions as building after building took fire; the crash of falling walls; the snap of bursting iron bars and doors; the howl of the gale—all went to make up a scene of indescribable horror. It was now seen that the wind was shifting easterly and northerly, and on B street, at Carson street, the flames suddenly veered away right in the midst of a long row of wooden cottages, leaving half of them unharmed. Down went the monster toward the residences on C street, crossing Carson street and following up the grade northerly half a block, then turned due east and swept on almost to the cemetery, when the wind suddenly chopped square round, and, with a wild embrace of a fine dwelling standing alone, the conflagration ended on the north-east.

Meanwhile the flames were marching down Taylor street on the south, passed across D street and on to G street, swallowing up churches and residences, and aiming for the mining works just beyond. By 9:30 A. M. it was seen that they could not be saved. Men were ordered from the shafts, cages were pulled up and filled with earth, and the buildings abandoned. By 10 A. M. the Consolidated Virginia's hoisting works, building and mill, costing $1,500,000, were wrapped in flames, and soon fell. The new California stamp mill then fell, and the fire marched to within a few rods of the C. and C. hoisting works, where the veering of the wind mentioned checked the flames. But they rolled on southerly, and the Ophir hoisting works soon fell in. The shaft took fire and burned down two tiers of timbers, when a stream was got on and the shaft saved. Meanwhile a war of explosions was heard, as building after building was blown up. By 11 A. M. it was evident that the flames had spent their fury. The wind whirled, twirled, and gusted about fitfully, and then, as if satisfied with the work of its ally, died away and left a bed of smouldering ruins, here and there burning up between brick walls full three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide. The burned district is bounded as follows: All between Taylor street on the south, Carson street on the north, Stewart street on the west, and the China quarter on the east, including it along the east boundary line. After swallowing up Chinatown, which is on K street, between Taylor street and Sutton avenue, it ran along Taylor to Union, then west to F, missing the C. & C. Mill, and out F to and including the Ophir Mill and residences just beyond. Besides this it burned half a block south of Taylor street. The burned district embraces a once thickly inhabited section and seven-tenths of all the business houses. It deprives about 200 business men of stock and store, and, as near as can be honestly estimated, 3,700 people of roofs to shelter them. Nearly all the residences were wooden; the best business houses were brick or stone. About six-tenths of the residence portion of the town is left.

Two men were killed during the fire. J. Ketton, of Gold Hill, was killed by the falling walls of the Carson Brewery, two citizens being bruised at the time. An unknown drunken man who was throwing things about in Ash's book store was warned to come out, and refused, when a rafter fell and crushed him. His body was consumed, and only the charred remains were taken out. The charred remains of a woman were found in a house on D street. Her name is unknown. Also, the remains of a man were found in the Singleton lodging-house, supposed to be Martin Stusher, of Southern California.

The best business men estimate the loss at $5,996,000. The estimated loss of personal chattels, jewelry, &c., it is impossible to make close, but citizens acquainted with the people losing insist it will reach $225,000, giving a grand total of $6,246.000 of losses. Against this is insurance known above $859,700. Probably not more than three-fourths of the insurance is thus included. John Piper's theatrical troupe lost their entire valuable wardrobe. Piper will rebuild the opera-house at once, and keep all engagements this Winter. Nearly all owners announce their intention to rebuild.

The excitement while the fire was at its hight was fearful. The bells of the churches were senselessly clanged and served no better purpose than to add to the wild fear which fell upon the city. People living blocks away from where the fire was raging began to tumble their furniture into the streets, and as the clanging bells, shrieking whistles, and the roaring of the conflagration sent forth their demoralizing din the whole city went mad. Residents of Howard and the streets above in many instances succeeded in getting their furniture out of the houses, but not one in a score was able to engage a vehicle of any kind to carry his effects. Teamsters put up prices fearfully, even to exorbitant figures. The few goods saved by them were insignificant compared with the total loss. A rumor was abroad that a frenzied man shot a teamster on B street for refusing a liberal offer to carry away furniture. The streets resembled an army in dismay; every man for himself became the general cry. Careful women, surrounded by clinging children, appealed in vain for help to save their little property. Men, women, and children staggered along under enormous loads. Drivers became reckless of the safety of those on foot, and dashed through the scrambling masses, followed by yells of anger and curses. The dreadful excitement grew as acre after acre of buildings were added to the burning district. People a quarter of a mile from the fire threw a few necessary articles of clothing into a bundle, dragged out a trunk or two, and left their homes standing open to the thief, and fled to the hills or Geiger grade in despair. As a general thing men bore themselves really admirably, but pictures of wild excitement and ungovernable fear were painfully numerous. Many women left their homes in the terror of flight, while others could be seen standing out of the press, having given up to speechless dismay. A strange spectacle was presented on the Geiger grade. The broad roadway was, for more than half a mile, one struggling mass of human beings bearing heavy burdens and crowded among loaded teams. The hills in all directions were dotted with homeless families camped amid the few goods they had managed to save. Ladies in costly but disarranged attire sat upon rocks by the wayside, and poor women carrying screaming infants and followed by miserable youngsters pressed their way frantically in the crowd. Drunken men shouted forth maudlin songs and picked quarrels with sober ones when the humor seized them. All was hurry, flight, and desperate scramble. The hillsides, as night drew on, became dotted with camp fires. Mount Davidson, Cedar Hill, and the surrounding hills became for the nonce the home of some wrecked family. Following the practice of the Piutes, many built fires and threw up walls of sage brush to the windward. The porches and verandahs of houses were appropriated by the houseless. Many walked the desolated streets through the long night, warming themselves by the smouldering ruins. Toward morning the horror of the situation was doubly aggravated by a copious fall of rain. Before daylight they were wandering about the smoky streets searching for the wherewith to stay their hunger. To-night the condition of things is much better, most of the people having found temporary homes. After sundown the rain began to fall, with the wind from the west, which brought the first snow of the season. The weather is biting cold. While no serious suffering can be said to exist, there is no mistake about the existence of much discomfort. To-day drunkenness has been prevalent, and after dark Gen. Winters ordered out a squad of soldiers and peremptorily closed the saloons.

A CLERGYMAN MISSING.

The Utica *Herald* of Monday says: "Rev. Henry Matthews was appointed Pastor of the Methodist Church at Frankfort Centre, Herkimer County, a short time ago. He boarded with Seymour Holdridge at that place. Friday evening he received a letter, which he read at the supper table. After supper he left the house, went toward the barn, and since that time has not been heard from. During the day he complained of feeling badly in the head and side, but he said nothing when he left the house. Friends were engaged in looking after him all of Friday night. He is a single man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, and has dark hair. He formerly resided in Saratoga Springs, and was a soldier in the Army. He has preached in the Free Methodist Church in this city."

LAW REPORTS.

THE DES ANGES TRIAL.

The trial of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, in the United States Circuit Court, was continued yesterday. N. P. Rice, clerk in the Custom-house, was recalled, and was the only witness examined during the day, owing to the great length of the cross-examination. He identified the signature of Des Anges to bonds and oaths of entry for silks, which it was claimed were smuggled through the Appraiser's office as cotton goods. He also testified that the names of "G. Hess," F. L. Blanding, and "H. B. Turner" on the bonds were in his opinion written by Charles L. Lawrence. These were fictitious names, and the goods were consigned to them. Nothing further of importance was elicited. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE TWEED CASE.

In the matter of the motion made on Monday by Mr. David Dudley Field to strike the case of William M. Tweed from the calendar for the present term, an order was entered on Wednesday granting the motion and reciting that Mr. Peckham was present and did not object. Mr. Dudley Field appeared before Judge Van Vorst yesterday, and, after saying that he had understood that the motion was not to have been decided until yesterday morning, asked that the order should be either rescinded, or modified so as to show that Mr. Peckham had opposed the motion. Judge Van Vorst said that Mr. Peckham had not objected to the entering of the order on Wednesday, and that there would be no resettling of it without notice being first given to that gentleman.

THE BARMORE ESTATE.

Alfred S. Barmore, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, left an estate of about a million of dollars, the greater portion to his son, William H., and his son-in-law, Hon. Moses B. Maclay, whom he made Executors, and whom he had previously made Trustees of a deed for the administering of the affairs of his estate. The deed and the will of the testator were substantially alike, and provided for only a life interest of Mrs. Emma Eldridge, a daughter of the testator, in a small portion of the estate. The will has been contested in the Surrogate's Court and the deed sought to be set aside in the Supreme Court, in the interest of Mrs. Eldridge, on the ground that both papers were obtained from the testator by improper and undue influences brought to bear on him by the Trustees and Executors. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, recently, a temporary injunction was obtained restraining the Trustees from acting under the deed, and also an order for them to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent and a Receiver appointed for the estate. Yesterday was the return day for the order, and, after the case had been briefly argued by counsel, Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

JUDGMENTS FOR COMMISSIONERS' FEES.

Judgment orders were entered in the Supreme Court yesterday for the fees and expenses of the following Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment: James Gibson, John Mullaly, and James Oliver, opening One Hundred and Fortieth street from Fifth avenue to the Hudson River, $9,146 55; Cyrus H. Louttrel, Rufus F. Andrews, and William L. Ely, opening One Hundred and Second street from Fifth avenue to the Hudson River, $8,417 98; John Mullaly, Frederick Smyth, and John L. Whitton, opening Ninety-second street from Eighth avenue to the Public Drive and from Twelfth avenue to the Hudson River, $3,537 16.

RECOVERY AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In July, 1874, an excursion party at Schuetzen Park, near Brooklyn, hired several cars of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to bring home the excursionists, but the number of cars proving inadequate, one of them, an open car, was very much crowded, and Ira M. Clapp, a boy about fifteen years old, stood, with others, on the long step on the side of the car, when, as charged by him, the conductor passed between him and the side of the car, knocking him off, the car running over his left foot and crushing his toes. Suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this City against the railroad company to recover $5,000 damages, and was tried yesterday before Judge Westbrook. The conductor swore that he had not pushed or crowded the boy off, and District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, who appeared for the company, argued that it was contributive negligence for the boy to stand on the step. A verdict was given for $500.

A BOY TRIED FOR FORGERY.

Henry Wilson, a youth of fifteen, was placed on trial for forgery yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Bell, it appeared that on Oct. 6 Wilson presented to Robert Fasch, the Paying Teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, a check for $200, payable to bearer, signed by Nelson J. Waterbury. The Teller did not wish to pay the money until the check had been indorsed by Mr. Waterbury, and sent the boy back to have it indorsed. In due time Wilson returned with the check duly indorsed by Mr. Waterbury and was paid the money. Next day it was discovered that the signature of Mr. Waterbury was a forgery. On Oct. 8 Wilson again made his appearance at the bank, and, having presented another of Mr. Waterbury's checks for $157 50, was detained by the Paying Teller until the arrival of Mr. Waterbury, who pronounced the check a forgery. After his arrest the youth told the same story as that detailed by him yesterday on the witness stand—that he knew nothing of the forgery, and had simply presented the checks in question at the request of two strange men from whom he had received them on the street, and who were to await his return with the money. The above facts having been testified to by the bank Teller and Mr. Waterbury, Judge Sutherland charged, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. At the request of Mr. Wilson Judge Sutherland directed that Bell be manded for trial on the second forgery indictment against him.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Seymour vs. Brooks.—Opinion.
Jackson vs. Riley.—Granted.
Platt vs. Borden.—Denied.
Harding vs. Warren.—Granted.
Madden vs. Madden.—Affidavit of service must disclose how the person making service knew the person he served; an affidavit is not enough.

Denied.—Faddiken vs. Contrali; Selzam vs. Hirsch; Lilienstein vs. Hoffman.

Granted.—Rutherford vs. Brown; Stewart vs. Ribert; Platt vs. Platt; Van Buren vs. Underhill; Kelso vs. Long; Treadwell vs. Hoffman; Hoffman vs. Treadwell; Coffin vs. Nast; Aims vs. Aims; Jefferson Insurance Company vs. Reynolds; Sistare vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Richardoyn; Cornwell vs. Albro; Cummings vs. Gilligan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Counsel will appear at Part III., Supreme Court, Circuit, on Friday at 2 P. M., in regard to the findings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Morange vs. Conover.—No further bill of particulars should be ordered. Memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Beach vs. Wing.—Assignment set aside and defendant ordered to pay all the moneys in his hands as Assignee to plaintiff, as Receiver.
Wooster vs. Suchs.—Application granted.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Cummings et al.—Application granted.
Hirsch vs. Groh et al.—Application granted.
Shanaley vs. Shanaley.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew.
Hyatt vs Douglass.—Motion granted; Receiver appointed.
McIntyre vs. Prentice.—Motion granted.

COURT NOTES.

Part 1. of the Court of Common Pleas was adjourned yesterday, owing to the illness of Judge Robinson.

Judge Sutherland presided in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett being confined to his residence by an aggravated attack of sore throat.

Samuel Secor & Son were adjudicated bankrupts yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Their liabilities amount to about $50,000, and assets between $12,000 and $13,000.

The hearing in the Barmore will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The session was occupied almost entirely in the cross-examination of a previous witness, and nothing of interest was elicited.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Joseph H. Perzanowski, a Polish tailor, charged with stabbing Mary Warshinsky, of No. 528 Sixth street, in the breast, arm, and hand, inflicting serious injuries, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in the State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two boys, Hugh McCarthy and Cornelius Farnen, charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Bernhardt Schleestein, No. 165 East Sixty-third street, on the night of the 7th of September, were found guilty. They were sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Sutherland.

The following insolvent assignments were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court: Vanderlip & Taylor, gentlemen's furnishing goods, No. 1,151 Broadway, to Albert B. Capwell; Dusenberry & Green, general merchandise, No. 262 West street, to William Powell, and Hartmann & Robitzek, crockery, Morrisania, to Henry Burchall.

The case of Justice John Flanagan, of the Tenth District, indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, in having, as alleged, fraudulently drawn from the City the salary of a stenographer, was to have been tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. On motion of his counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, the case was allowed to go over until next Thursday.

In a case in which Caroline H. Seymour had obtained an injunction restraining Adeline M. Brooks from dispossessing her of the house No. 19 East Twenty-second street, which she had agreed to lease at $5,000 a year, but failed to furnish adequate security, Judge Donohue dissolved the injunction yesterday, and gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the defendant was not obliged to retain as a tenant one shown to be an insolvent.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
45—Dennis vs. Colling, &c.	159—Bradhurst vs. Catherwood.
48—Bank for Savings vs. Riley.	163—Matter of Wheelwright.
71—Norton vs. Nostrand.	166—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole, &c.
74—Siney vs. Buddensick.	167—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & B. Ferry Co.
77—Averill vs. Rogers.	168—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole.
84—Matter of Meyer.	169—Same vs. Same.
87—Renck vs. Bruen.	173—Daly vs. Jacot.
96—Williams, &c., vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.	177—Weld vs. Moller.
103—Tribune Associat'n vs. Sun P. & P. Co.	202—Goodwin vs. Hutchinson.
118—Giles vs. Downey, &c.	209—Meyer vs. Josephs.
123—Matter of A. G. Powder Co.	224—Gulick vs. Waters.
141—Boyd, &c., vs. Penn. Alcohol M'f'g. Co.	225—Ammerman vs. Bartow.
147—Matter of Goodwin.	246—Bram vs. Obl.
151—Tetens vs. Bockman.	263—— vs. —.
156—Bradhurst vs. Catherwood.	270—— vs. —.
157—Same vs. Same.	271—— vs. —.
158—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
21—Thomson vs. Solomon.	18—Weetjen et al. vs. St. P. and P. R. R. Co.
22—Same vs. Same.	
12—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Townsend et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3184—— vs. —.	3312—Levy et al. vs. Gillett et al.
3330—Berdan vs. Riemer, &c.	3648—Wellrich vs. Bonmao.
3310—Simon et al. vs. Terry.	2666—Church vs. Salisbury.
3450—Boardman vs. Woolston.	5768—Henderson vs. Duryee, &c.
3786—City Bank of Phila. vs. Gerry et al.	3820—— vs. —.
3480—Southard et al. vs. Brown.	376—Clark vs. Wheeler et al.
3352—Levy vs. De Wolf et al.	3782—Carmer vs. Batty et al.
3360—Blen vs. Cary.	2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.
3306—Mason vs. Falconer et al.	3656—Schmid et al. vs. Illig.
3492—Falikee vs. Hammond.	3716—Smith et al. vs. Falconer, &c.
3554—Littauer vs. Shiffler et al.	2984—Lever vs. Jaxheimer.
	3254—Bouynge vs. Genet et al.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. Short Causes.	No.
3445—Webster et al. vs. Wietling.	3447—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.
3615—Dymond vs. Butterworth et al.	3579—Dodge vs. Colburn.
3221—Pennock et al. vs. Crosby.	3515—Adger vs. Bancroft.
2283—— vs. —.	1861—Koehler vs. Curtis.
3291—McMahon vs. McDonnell.	3403—Kelly vs. Plum et al.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.	3573—Mech. National Bank of Newark vs. Race et al.
2993—Lyddy vs. Higginbotham.	3661—Stutz vs. Green.
3593—Dietz vs. Beaching.	3747—City National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Gerry et al.
3675—Neville vs. Cabot, &c.	3761—Miller vs. Brewster.
3531—Mer. & Manfr.s' Bank of Philadelphia vs. Gerry et al.	3733—Dahlman vs. Wolf.
3547—Same vs. Same.	3509—Russell vs. St. Paul's African M.E. Church, Morrisania.
3519—Same vs. Same.	3791—Taylor et al. vs. Moler et al.
3345—Werklissvs. Anthony et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.	843—Towle vs Remsen et al.
605—Fowler vs. Kingen.	745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.
839—Trubee vs. Sypher et al.	805—— vs. —.
1459—O'Sullivan vs. O'Roberts.	1423—Grenthal vs. Horning et al.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.	765—Burnham et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
1309—Philipen vs. Conner, &c.	331—Trewers vs. O'Brien, &c.
769—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.	1419—— vs. —.
	817—— vs. —.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1358—Smyser vs. Bright.	1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.
356—Tallmadge vs. Spofford.	938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.
824—Platt, &c., vs. Smith et al.	778—— vs. —.
384—Heinberg vs. Ismay.	706—— vs. —.
1332—Suebly vs. Conner, &c.	750—— vs. —.
594—Koehler vs. Brennan, &c.	756—— vs. —.
	772—— vs. —.
	806—— vs. —.
	844—— vs. —.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
17—Coleman vs. Crump.	42—Carpenter vs. Brandt.
33—McDonald et al. vs. Fraser, &c.	43—Lawson vs. Pinckney.
36—Mercer vs. Vose.	44—*Tribune* As. vs. Smith.
37—Mad. Av. B. Ch. vs. B. Church in O. street.	45—Brague vs. Lord et al.
38—Brevoort vs. Brevoort.	46—Mayorga, &c., vs. Mayorga.
41—Halpin vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.	47—Cohen vs. Platt et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1550—Stevenson vs. Milbank.	1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
1816—Sullivan vs. Mayor.	2516—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
2635—Kelly vs. Mack.	1580—Schollhammer vs. Mott.
1265—Security Bank vs. Nat. B. of Republic.	1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1578—Grosse vs. Dunn.	1551—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.	1394—Traynor vs. Burton.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.	2391—Wice, &c., vs. Fitch.
1264—Georget vs. Pack.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
132—Mitchell et al. vs. Waite.	107—Vanderpoel vs. Sullivan.
138—Curren vs. Slade.	109—Scheck et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
48—a —— vs. —.	37—Raaazer vs. Hamilton.
33—Kreymburg vs. O'Brien, &c.	39—Terhorst vs. Weeks.
62—Leaury vs. The Mayor, &c.	81—Baker vs. Sageman.
64—White vs. Whiting, &c.	96—Gottwald vs. Bernheimer.
77—Drumstadler vs. Killian.	97—Laverty vs. Sulther.
194—Betts vs. Salisbury.	104—Well vs. Lange et al.
98—Pfeifer vs. Buchheister.	105—Same vs. Same.
103—Noyes vs. Dunham.	114—Chadbourne vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
101—Fernstein vs. Isidor.	79—Ellis et al. vs. Schlobohn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3328—Anderson vs. Karl.	3265—Shearman vs. Kirk et al.
4224—Damrosch vs. Godspeed.	3399—Hanley vs. Murray Hill Bank.
5427—Haight vs. Bergman et al.	5482—Friend vs. Wood et al.
4845—Lawton vs. McIntyre.	3526—Finkelstein et al. vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
5201—La Motte vs. Ottinger et al.	3527—Wolff vs. Kelly.
5439—Vega et al. vs. Plum.	3528—Wendell vs. S. & A. T. Tel. Co.
2832—Carnart et al. vs. Pinney.	2458—Collins vs. Anthony et al.
3065—Peiser vs. Baird.	
2010—Delamater et al. vs. Burrows.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2821—Rohan vs. Conner.	3500—Hoffeld et al. vs. Flanagan.
3076—Boyce et al. vs. Bell et al.	3526—Dale vs. Brinkerhoff et al.
5322—Murphy vs. Powell et al.	3243—Lenard et al. vs. Churchill.
5053—Carroll vs. Conner.	5460—Pacific Bank vs. Ruthstein.
3488—Makesson vs. Sears et al.	1649—Garrison vs. Sullivan.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.	
3499—Krause vs. Cohen, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
5155—Sidenbern et al. vs. Lichtenstein et al.	5549—Shoeman et al. vs. Wilkins.
5472—Coper et al. vs. Suessman et al.	5408—Johnson vs. Vilmar.
5620—Tappin et al. vs. Reynolds.	5412—Davidson et al. vs. Feitretch.
3300—Bauer vs. Haberlein et al.	4483—Beecher vs. Nicoll.
1918—Clarkson vs. Van Cott.	5298—Healy vs. Goldie.
5318—Twaits vs. Schwarz et al.	3624—Wheeler et al. vs. Dreeman.
	5258—Hoguet et al. vs. Rollins.
	1816—Buss vs. Carl.
	5215—Mahony vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Shomaker, William Lower, robbery.	James Burns, burglary.
Thomas Duffy, felonious assault and battery.	Mathew Ryan, burglary.
William Gleason, felonious assault and battery.	James Gibbs, burglary.
Daniel Warner, felonious assault and battery.	George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Mullan, felonious assault and battery.	John Gibson, grand larceny.
Joseph Maccoronni, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas McCormick, grand larceny.
John C. Owens, mayhem.	Isabella Lynch, Mary Patton, Ellen Sullivan, grand larceny.
John Conners, William McMahon, John Twomy, James Savage, burglary.	Thomas Manheimer, grand larceny.
Cornelius Curtin, burglary.	Jane Scott, bigamy.
John Quinlan, Charles Emery, burglary.	Michael Martin, bigamy.
	Charles Jack, gambling.
	George Williams, petit larceny.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

ARGUMENT OF S. BARTLETT, ESQ., FOR APPELLEE—HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT'S REPLY.

May it please your Honors, there are two general questions upon which this case must be disposed of, and though the interests are of great magnitude, I think they are capable of being discussed within a very narrow circle. The first question is, "Is there contained within the four corners of the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad an obligation to reimburse the Government of the United States semi-annually, as they may pay the interest upon the bonds they have issued to that road. If the obligation does exist, is it an obligation capable of being enforced by a suit at law, or have the Government placed themselves in the attitude of keeping this corporation in its grasp and compelling it to peform more than its obligation by a series of penalties and forfeitures. Which is it? Let me repeat. The proposition is two fold. Is there to be found an obligation—I will not say an assumption, but an obligation—in the charter of the railroad to reimburse the interest semi-annually as paid by the Government, anywhere, by implication or directly? If it be found, is that an obligation of a character which will lay the foundation of an action of contract or an assumpsit, for we are dealing here with an action of assumpsit? This petition seeks to recover of the Government one-half of the amount which has been earned by the company in transportation; a declaration in-set off to the amount of $12,000,000. We are therefore upon the point whether if it be true that this interest is to be reimbursed to the Government at the expiration of every six months, there is to be found a word in the charter that will warrant an action of contract to enforce that duty. There lies behind it the minor question, may it please your Honors. Assuming it to be true that by the provision of the charter the interest is to be reimbursed by this corporation to the Government; assuming it to be true, may it please your Honors, that they may, as often as it accrues, commence a suit for it at law—which is the second part of the proposition—does not the charter contain an express contract on the part of the Government that, so far as one-half of the transportation is concerned, they will never, by way of set-off or in any indirect way, withhold it from this company, but will pay it to them in money? Is that the contract in the charter? We are here asking by petition that that half of transportation shall be paid us. Can the Government withhold it in the face of the charter? These constitute, may it please your Honors, the questions before us.

It is obvious to this court that any obligation resting upon this corporation cannot grow out of a contract in express terms. That is, a charter is a deed poll, and any contract that grows out of it grows out of its acceptance. That is, it is by implication. Your Honors have, therefore, if I am to be followed in the line of thought that I have in regard to it, to scrutinize the charter and to find what duties rest upon this corporation by implication. I repeat, it cannot be by express contract. What duties rest upon it by implication? That leads to construction. I have a word to say to your Honors upon the rules that are supposed to be applicable to the construction of this charter. I do not stand here to say to your Honors that where Congress, or any other legislative body, grants franchises to a corporation, and superadds endowments or not, which is wholly immaterial, upon the sense of the good to the general public, that the rule of this court and every other court in modern times is not well settled, and that is, that doubts with regard to what the construction of the terminology of the charter shall be, are to be all in favor of the Government. And that is the argument of my learned friend, the Attorney General. Does not he mistake his position, however? Can it be true that with regard to contracts made by the Government, where the contracting parties have reciprocal obligations to perform to each other, there is nothing in the peculiar benefit to the Government itself as distinguished from the public itself; and can it be true that that class of contracts can be opened to the application of such a rule? Why, this Government, may it please your Honors, is constantly engaged in the course of its administration in making contracts with parties for various things for pecuniary return in the way of labor or services to be performed, and is it a general truth that this court is willing to establish, that in all contracts made by this Government where reciprocal obligations exist; such as contracts for services or the furnishing of material, the rules of construction that apply to contracts between man and man have no application, and that every provision is to be construed in favor of the Government. Let me repeat. Are contracts of a character resulting from the bestowment of franchises, or endowments, one or both, founded upon considerations of the general public good, to be subject to the general rule as it stands in your Honors' books? Pecuniary contracts between the Government and its citizens are subject to no such rules, unless your Honors are to set up arbitrarily that the Government is to have all its contracts, pecuniary or otherwise, construed in a mode favorable entirely to itself, in case of doubt. That doctrine cannot, in my judgment, may it please your Honors, have any place in this court. Do I make myself understood? Do I bring myself within the rule I state? Will your Honors look at the charter? The multiplied duties of this corporation to the Government stand out in every part of them; obligations, the character of which, may it please your Honors, or the mode of enforcing which, I am to address your Honors with regard to. But there is throughout the charter a set of reciprocal obligations, causing expenditures of money and labor on the part of this corporation toward the Government, which makes it as much a pecuniary contract as a Post Office contract is at this hour. If I am right in the principle; if with regard to this class of contracts—pecuniary contracts—the Government is to stand by its citizens upon the matter of construction, your Honors need only open the charter to find that you have got in it a contract for services; a contract for expenditures by the company in consideration of the bestowment of that charter, which brings it within the principle I have stated.

I come, then, if the court will permit me, to the first subdivision—I think I may call it such—to a subdivision of the first elements of the case which I stated, of the proposition, at this time. That proposition, as your Honors will recollect, was, "Is there a contract to be found in the charter—obligation, I will not say a contract—an obligation to be found in the charter to reimburse this interest at the expiration of every six months? Is that obligation the subject of a contract to be enforced by action of contract on the part of the Government, or is it simply to be enforced by being placed upon strict condition, and keeping the properties and franchises of this corporation within the grasp of the Government, so that if any one of its conditions be not performed, it can take its property, and annihilate it from existence. I desire to address to your Honors a few remarks on the question, and I hope it will not be regarded as an extreme proposition. I have no fancy to address a tribunal like this with propositions founded upon subtlety or refinement, or that require ingenuity in their presentation. If I shall not show to this court, palpably and plainly on the face of the charter, that the Government, by implication, or directly reserving to itself the right to vindicate the obligations of the company, or its rights by an action at law, that there is not a word in the charter which can be construed so to do—if that is not palpable and plain on the charter, I desert the point. If it rests on any nicety, I desert the point, I am to show your honors, if I can, that there is not an implied obligation anywhere on the part of the corporation to pay either principal or interest—I mean an implied obligation capable of being enforced by contract, anywhere, in any part of the charter.

Let me eliminate one point from the case, because I think it will naturally suggest itself to the judicial mind in considering this matter. It may be said that this is a loan, and whether there be words in the charter with regard to repayment or not, a loan, by law, imports an obligation to repay. The principle is sound, but the fact has no existence here. There is no idea of loan in the charter anywhere, from the beginning to the end. There is endowment, may it please your Honors, and there is endowment upon condition. This charter bestows large tracts of land, a large number of bonds of the United States upon this corporation. If there is an implied assumpsit to pay for the bonds, there is also an implied assumpsit to pay for the lands, is there not? This same language, and this same section, confers the one which confers the other. There can be no implication. I am now dealing with the inference that the law will make, that we are to reimburse the Government from the endowment. There can be no implication that we are to do that, for if that be true as an implication, we shall pay for the land also. The truth is that whatsoever provision in terms provide for reimbursements of the Government, upon those provisions must the Government rest, and not by implication of endowment.

Now, still keeping to the point which I started with, I ask your Honors to go with me to find the scheme of this charter. I am upon the question whether the Government has so framed this charter—if it has any scheme—if it be not a mighty maze, and all without a plan, may it please your Honors. I am to show your Honors, as far as it can be gathered from its language, that the entire scheme of this charter, from the beginning to the end is not to rely upon an assumpsit of this corporation to perform its duties; not to rely upon an implied covenant on the part of this corporation to perform its duties, but upon the forfeiture of all its rights, and keeping it within the grasp of the Government from the beginning to the end. I am dealing now with the question of assumpsit. The learned Attorney General has filed a set-off—a declaration in set-off—and I am asking your Honors a question. Is it possible that the learned Attorney General can maintain an action of assumpsit against this corporation? If I show your Honors that there can be no implied assumpsit, and that the entire scheme of the charter is to keep the entire corporation within the grasp of the Government by a system of conditions and forfeitures, and nothing else, I shall dispose of the case.

Now, the first feature which I ask your Honors to turn to is this. My proposition is that the scheme of the charter is founded entirely, not upon the liability by contract of this Government to enforce these obligations, but by a system of conditions; by the power of confiscation. And I desire now to scan every word of the charter, so far as my eye will determine it, and find if there be anything from which the law will raise an implied contract, or an implied assumpsit to either pay money or discharge any one of the duties imposed by this act. It is well, perhaps, to look in order to find what the Government had to provide for, and then to look to find how they provided for it. They had to provide security for the completion of the road. I ask what they had to provide for, with a view to see how they provided for it. They had for their safety to provide for the completion of the road; they had for their safety to provide for its being kept in use and repair; they had for their safety to provide that they should have the privilege at all times of transmitting dispatches over said telegraph line, and the transportation of mails, troops, ammunitions of war, supplies, and public stores; and how have they done it? Will the court allow me to read the section of the statute which secures these duties? I take the three leading features which the safety of the Government requires them to secure. I am now upon the proposition as to how they secure it, whether by covenant, by assumption, or by express condition.

I will read certain portions of the act:

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted,* That in case said company or companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this act, by not completing said road and telegraph and branches within a reasonable time, or by not keeping the same in repair and use, but shall permit the same for an unreasonable time to remain unfinished or out of repair and unfit for use, Congress may pass an act to insure the speedy completion of said road and branches, or put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the use of the United States, to repay all such expenditures caused by the default and neglect of such company or companies; provided, that if said roads are not completed, so as to form a continuous line of railroad, ready for use, from the Missouri to the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, in California, by the 1st day of July, 1876, the whole of all said roads before mentioned, and to be constructed under the provisions of this act, together with all their furniture, fixtures, rolling stock, machine shops, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every kind and character, shall be forfeited to and be taken possession of by the United States."

That, certainly, is within the claim of protecting themselves not by implication, but by contract.

Will your Honors now turn to what the learned Attorney General adverts to as being emphatic in showing the purposes of Congress. Turn, if you please, to what is called "the mortgage section," and I will ask the learned Attorney General if he does not concur with me in the view that the term "mortgage," as used in that section, is entirely a misnomer; whether it is not a most palpable case of perversion of the process of forfeiture, for not complying with the condition. May it please your Honors, mortgage is a process by which the debtor undertakes to convey certain rights to his creditor to be defeated by a condition subsequent—by the nonperformance of the condition subsequent. Here the grantor, the United States, places the property in the hands of this corporation, and affixes to it what it chooses to call a "mortgage," by which, if it does not comply with the terms of the act, the whole property is to be grasped and held by the United States. It is an utter misnomer to call it a mortgage. It does not belong to that class of securities. I repeat, if I have correctly scanned the charter, each of the great features which the public safety requires, including the reimbursement of the public money, because a mortgage is reimbursement of money, and that is made a condition—every one of the great features which the Government designed to secure has been secured by condition and forfeiture, from beginning to end, in this charter.

I must now come, may it please your Honors, to what I deem the most important section of the act with regard to the construction. That is the sixth section of the act of 1862. I am still upon the question as to how the Government secured itself.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government whenever required, &c.

I have read enough of that section to show your Honors the purpose that I have in view in calling your attention to it. "That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition." What are the conditions? They are conditions that involve in one category, your Honors will perceive, the payment of money and the performance of service and of constantly occurring services. Is there any reason why this court shall not give the language the natural import of those terms under these circumstances? If the court construed that as a condition by which the Government secured itself, and I am not mistaken, there is not a feature in the act which does not entirely support the suggestion I made to your Honors, that throughout its entire extent, its purpose is to rely upon no covenant, upon no implied assumption, but upon a condition by which the property in case of non-performance shall be seized and taken possession of, and all that can be provided in set-off by way of assumption is useless.

I do not lose sight, may it please your Honors, of what must be perfectly manifest, and that is that whenever a charter confers a franchise, and makes endowments, or confers a franchise alone, I care not which, and then proceeds distinctly to say, "It shall be the duty of the corporation to do this"—the language there is, "shall be authorized and required"—either of the two—and does not make the same matter subject to a condition, or limit as a condition, to the possession, I agree, may it please your Honors, nothing is more palpable. It would be a great violation of rights if it were not so. The acceptance of such a charter carries with it an obligation to perform the duty. That is the clear proposition, with the qualification that it stands plainly thus, and it is not enforced by condition, but by the word, "it shall be the duty of the corporation to do so and so," and the corporation has got to do it. How is that to be enforced, may it please your Honors? To bring the case in such a position as will enable the Attorney General to stand upon his count in set-off, his declaration in set-off, he must show me that such a condition of things as that, where there is not any condition, must be enforced by assumpsit, but it cannot be. I ask him, with his learning and assiduity, to find a case in the books in which any other remedy than mandamus, or a bill in equity, to enforce performance ever has been or can be applied to a charter of that sort. Let me repeat: Suppose the charter not to put things upon condition. I am supposing a charter to grant a franchise to a company as it does land. Suppose a charter superadds to that, "That it shall be the duty of the corporation to do this or the other thing." As this corporation is required and authorized to do this and that, the acceptance of the charter carries with it the obligation to perform the duty. Can obligation be vindicated by assumpsit or set-off? Is it to be sounded in damages, may it please your Honors. In order to make that conceded proposition of mine of avail to the Attorney General he must show that in such a case as that, an assumpsit can be maintained, and I have placed upon the books a couple of cases which go to show what the terminality of a charter ought to be to bring about such a result.

I am still upon this sixth section, and I do not lose sight of another thing. This court has in the case of Stanel & Co., (5th Wallace,) dealt with this matter of the terms of the deed, or a will, I think it was in that case, which were expressed in what may be called "condition." The word "provided," I think, was the term open to construction, and this court has declared that even if the terms were on condition, still, if the context required it, they would deem it to be not a condition, but if it were in an indenture, they would hold it to be a covenant. In trust deed they would hold it to be a declaration of trust in which the party who took under the grant could be compelled by a Court of Equity to a specific performance. So that, if your Honors could construe this, and I shall show in a few moments that it cannot be so construed from its context, I would still refer the Attorney General to the difficulty as it exists, for he could not maintain an assumpsit. He might bring an action to enforce a trust in the one case, and in the other case apply for a mandamus, but he could not bring an action of assumpsit.

Now, a word further. This court says in another case that where the context requires the words of condition to be construed by way of covenant, that this court will so order. But does the text require in this case such a construction? Does it permit it, may it please your Honors? What are the things secured by this condition? They are all in one category. Performance of a series of services to the Government, and the payment of the money, both upon the condition, and nothing more. Do your Honors, looking at the several acts it secures, find it to be possible for this Government to rest upon the covenant of contract for the performance of services of that character, occurring daily, and upon which the safety of the Government, as the eighteenth section shows, in case of war, the safety of the Government requires immediate enforcement of the duty. Both are embraced in the same category. If one be a condition, the other is.

My commentary upon the sixth section is that from the beginning to the end of this charter the whole theory of the Government has been, not to ask for a contract, implied or expressed, to pay money, or to perform services, but to keep in its grasp the corporation and its property, from necessity, and looking at the class of duties it was about to enforce, keeping within its grasp the corporation and its property so that by strict condition and forfeiture it could enforce the performance of every one of the duties. I have added on my brief a reference to a couple of authorities in support of the proposition. They are authorities to this extent: That wherever a mortgage has no bond or note accompanying it, and there is no expressed covenant in the deed to pay, the mortgagee has no other redress than the property.

If the proposition is understood the court will do me the justice to say that it does not depend upon any subtlety. It depends upon the plain and palpable meaning of the whole charter; and if that charter, read with the clearest eye, is found to have in it no purpose of the Government to protect its rights in the performance of these duties, including the payment of money, and they are put in the same category, no purpose of that sort, but simply to enforce it by condition precedent, which is sprinkled all over the act, with regard to everything the Government can secure, then no assumpsit or set off can be maintained in this case.

The Chief Justice—Do I understand you to say that you have added to your brief?

Mr. Bartlett—Not at all.

The Chief Justice—I understood you to say you had added some authorities at the end of the brief.

Mr. Bartlett—No, your Honor. I have added at the end of that proposition on my brief what seemed to me might be an auxiliary thought more than anything else, and the authorities to support it.

The Attorney General—You have spoken of the charter repeatedly. Won't you state to the court where you think the charter is—I want to say something in regard to that.

Mr. Bartlett—If I have left that obscure I have surely been arguing in vain. I understand, may it please your Honors, that the two acts of 1862 and 1864 constitute the charter of this company. I understand that the first act failed of acceptance—that is, no route was ever surveyed; nothing was ever done under it. The statute shows that the route had not been surveyed.

Now, I come to the second limit of that proposition. Assuming it to be true that the Government could maintain assumpsit or implied covenant, there remains behind the question, Is there anything contained in the charter from which this court can say that this interest should be reimbursed by the corporation every six months?

I must pass along very rapidly, may it please your Honors, because I observe my time is nearly exhausted, and I will have to refer the court to my brief rather to any oral statement. If it is to be found anywhere, your Honors will first turn to the mortgage section—the seventh section. That section provides, as it will be seen, if it be a mortgage—as my friend chooses to designate it, and as Congress has chosen to designate it—that provides not one word directly, may it please your Honors, with regard to the time of payment of either principal or interest. It simply says that "upon the nonpayment of the principal and interest as hereinafter provided," and that is all. We, therefore, now have to search and find what is "hereinafter provided;" and the first step is to turn to the first sentence of the sixth section, in order to find what that "hereinafter provided" is.

If I am right in my hypothesis your Honors are construing a condition in the strictest character, and I should have a right to invite the court to say that, the word "interest" not being there, interest has nothing to do with that section; that "bonds" must be limited to bonds and nothing more. I will assume for the purposes of argument that "bonds" means "bonds and interest." But when they are payable by those terms the only time limited, if interest be included, is the maturity of the bonds. I am now showing the technical, rigorous construction of the words. The only time mentioned is the maturity of the bonds. Will your Honors in a clause or condition engraft on it these words, "and the interest for each six months as it accrues?" Will your Honors engraft that? I think not. I think your Honors will not engraft those words in it at all, but will find in the cause, if it stood alone upon that "on maturity of said bonds." the period within which such principal and interest was to be paid.

I find that I shall be compelled to be very brief in my statement. Will the court bear in mind that these bonds were scattered all over thirteen years. They began in 1864, when they were allowed thirteen years by the first act. When the additional act of 1864 was passed forty miles fell due, so that each bond, or class of bonds matured, and scattered along over thirty years. Did the Government mean, and can the law, put upon that clause, "Pay said bonds at maturity" in construing a clause of forfeiture, the word "interest" at all. If it can be inserted at all, shall the time be indefinitely fixed within which the maturity of the bonds, the interest and principal shall be paid? That is the argument upon the narrow construction of it. I have asked your Honors to scan the act to find what is said in the terms and the words used fixing the time of payment. Does it go now to the mode of payment, because if the act provide as to the mode of payment, it in its terms clearly shows what that time must have been, and it could not have been otherwise. We have it just as clearly for our purposes as if it had been written in the original act.

The act goes on to provide what? I now come to the act of 1862. The act of 1862 provides that all the earnings of the road from the transportation, or services performed by the Government, shall be done in what way? Applied to pay said bonds and interest; that the five per cent. upon the earnings of the road after it shall be opened shall be annually applied to pay said bonds and interest. That is the first part of the charter that deals with the mode of payment. Now, may it please your Honors, if the clause I called your Honors' attention to could be construed as meaning to create a fund, it would not advance my argument at all. But that is impossible. The court will say there is no provision in it to invest, so that the principal and interest shall combine to make a fund, but that, on the other hand, there is an express clause in it that prevents accumulation. It provides that it shall be annually applied, so that there is no sinking fund in the case.

Now, may it please your Honors, we come to this construction, which is inevitable. Could the Government be tolerated in saying, with money in their hands to pay, as that contemplates, not merely interest, but toward the payment of the bonds; with money in their hands from the road, and from the five per cent., and a portion of the interest, if you please, equal to the whole interest, transcending the whole interest—can the Government be heard to come in and say, "That is all true; we have a large amount accumulated, but you are under an obligation by the construction of those words, 'at the maturity of those bonds,' to pay us, nevertheless, semi-annually, that interest over and over again. "Do I make the proposition clear? If so, I will dismiss it, because I have no time to go beyond it. I ask your Honors to take the words thus given and construe them—the words fixing the time. Then I ask your Honors to take the mode of payment and apply it to those words, and the result will be that your Honors could not, if you would, interpolate in it the words that fix the time of payment as claimed here by the Government.

If it be ever so true, may it please your Honors, that an action will lie to enforce the obligation to pay interest to the Government; and if it be ever so true that that obligation is to pay it semi-annually, as the Government pays its interest, is there in this charter an express contract by the Government with regard to half the money earned by the corporation, in expenditure, that it shall never be offset, as it is attempted to be in this case? Is that true? May it please your Honors, it is as palpable as words can make it.

I find that my time is passing rapidly away, and I must refer your Honors to my brief. I will state only one more thought. The act of 1864, section 5, in view of the fact that the Government are likely to have a large accumulating debt against this corporation by payment of interest, provided in terms that only one-half of the compensation earned by the corporation in the services of the Government should be applied to extinguish that interest, and yet the learned Attorney General has come here with an offset in order to get the whole of it. Will this court allow that to be done? Does the contract foreclose that? Not at all. I know of but one answer to this, and that answer is suggested in the argument or brief of the learned Attorney General. This Government went on and acted upon that from 1864 down to 1871. It is not for me to argue that the practical construction given to the contract ought of itself to have been potential, if not conclusive, in settling what the intention of the act was, but in 1871 Mr. Boutwell and Attorney General Akerman came to the conclusion that a different meaning was intended, and the Secretary arrested the payment of the interest, whereupon Congress put their hands upon this act and the debate is spread out here. Congress by the act of 1871 declares in terms that the true purpose and construction of the act of 1864 was whether the United States were creditors for the interest of this corporation or not; that that act made a provision that the money should be paid over in money, and they directed the Secretary to do it. Then comes the act of 1873, which brings up this question. One word about that—I placed it in the brief, and I think that will be quite sufficient. The only possible answer to that that I can see is, that the act of 1873 repeals all the provisions in the charter. The act was capable of repealing it—the act of 1872 was, "with due respect to the rights of the company;" what that may mean, I do not know, but your Honors will read the act of 1873. Instead of being a repeal which will annihilate the right of the company to recover, they direct that they be at liberty to bring an action to recover, and then prescribe the terms in which they shall do so. Your Honors will read that. It is enough to say that it cannot be read without discovering that the purpose of the statute was to bring before the court the very question that we have been arguing to-day; after telling the Secretary not to apply for the payment of the interest, but merely to withold it; and authorizing the Secretary to bring an action.

REPLY OF HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

If your Honors please, I shall occupy but a very few moments in reply to what has been said on behalf of the appellee. I asked my learned brother to state to your Honors what he regarded as the charter, and I understood him to say that he regarded the act of 1862 and the act of 1864 as the charter. Now the act of 1862, section 7, requires that the company should formally accept in writing, and file their acceptance in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, if they accept it. On the 23d of June, 1863, they filed this acceptance, which is from the record. The act of 1864 was not passed until of course, a year afterward, or something like that. When they filed this acceptance of that charter of 1862, they had accepted that charter with all the conditions contained in it. Now, the act of 1864, which gave them many gifts, nowhere required them to accept anything, or to do anything, and they did not file any acceptance of any kind whatever.

Now, my learned brother has just said that the act of 1871 was giving a construction to the act of 1864, as though the act of 1864 required the money to be paid. The act of 1864 says that but one-half of the value of the services shall be held for the payment of the bonds. The act of 1871 is in these words:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay over in money to the Pacific Railroad Companies mentioned in said act, and performing services for the United States, one-half of the compensation at the rate provided by law for such services heretofore, or hereafter, rendered: provided that this section shall not be construed to affect the legal rights of the Government, or the obligations of the companies except as herein specifically provided."

Then the act of 1873 directly repeals that in these words:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad companies and its assigns on account of freights or transportation."

The act of 1871 directed them to be paid. The act of 1873 directed that they should not be paid. That is all there is upon that part.

Now the learned counsel says that the act of 1862, which says in terms that it shall be a first mortgage upon the road, is a misnomer, and that it is not a mortgage. Well, I cannot contend in regard to that. The statute says in these words: "That it shall constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind of the company." Well, it is of very little consequence to us whether it is thought to be a misnomer by the act of Congress or not. They say expressly that it shall be a mortgage, and not only a mortgage on the receipt of the bonds, but a mortgage to recover the future acquisitions of the road? All its rolling stock and all its fixtures of every kind. The mortgage goes beyond the present moment. I do not know how my learned brother can say that is not a mortgage when the statute says it is, or shall be. "All compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid, and that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity."

Now I need not repeat that my active friends have not been able anywhere in these statutes to find one word that has suggested to your Honors that the Congress had the slightest idea that interest was to be postponed thirty years. No such suggestion is anywhere made; no such suggestion is made in the debates. No such construction surely can be put upon the language, if you are to take the language in the ordinary mode in which we construe the language used in statutes, or used in legislative proceedings.

Now, if I understand this case at all, the object of this court is to get at what is the true construction of the statute as Congress intended, taking the words of the act for the purpose of finding out whether they did express any intent, and if they did, what. And now, I submit to your Honors, that if you take these statutes and read them and the repealing act of 1872, which repealed that of 1871, you will nowhere find a suggestion or an indication, that it had ever entered the mind of anybody in Congress, or that it is anywhere pretended that the interest is to be postponed thirty years when the bonds mature. No such expression is anywhere to be found; no such suggestion is anywhere made.

Now, my learned brother, quoting the debate, spoke of the views that were entertained in Congress about this payment. Why, in this debate which my learned friend has quoted, are these words: "It has been demonstrated to this house that the cost to the Government of transportation to our forts in the Territories, is more than double the entire amount of interest upon all the bonds proposed to be issued; and the bill is based upon the supposition that the transportation of Government supplies over the road will be equal to, it not greatly exceed, the annual interest upon the bonds issued from year to year. It is the intention of the bill that the intesest shall be paid semi-annually to the Government."

Well, that being the idea—more of transportation in value than the interest—why hence that provision in the sixth section of the act of 1862 that the whole of it shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and interest, on the theory that it was going to be more than the interest, and, therefore, that the rest of it should be applied to the payment of the bonds and interest just as here stated. The amendment was voted down in the House on that theory. And it was there stated on the floor of Congress, by Mr. Campbell, in charge of the bill, that it was to be semi-annual. And how my learned friends can argue in presenting that that there is some ground for argument against this construction, is quite beyond my comprehension. I cannot understand from what possible point in that debate they can derive any idea that it was intended to postpone the interest, other than it says "to be paid semi-annually."

Now this question, which my learned friend has pressed very much on the court, in relation as to whether you can bring assumpsit and whether a mandamus would issue, and what covenants exist in relation to this matter, is a question widely different from the question before the court. The question before the court is to ascertain what are the legal right of the parties. When we have ascertained what the legal rights of the parties are, the mode of enforcing those rights will not be at all troublesome. It is, surely, quite absurd to say that the road can recover of the Government a half million dollars, if the road owes the Government $12,000,000 for interest, and we need not trouble ourselves about the question of assumpsit or mandamus, or anything of that kind, for if it be true that the interest is to be postponed thirty years under these statutes, why then the Government has no claim, and, of course, we have nothing to offset; but if your Honors find that that is not the true construction of these statutes, why then our mode of getting redress will not be troublesome.

A POSSIBLY PREMATURE BURIAL.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 27.

The remains of Brig. Gen. A. E. Barber, a prominent colored Republican politician, were conveyed to their last resting place yesterday, from his late residence, corner of Drydades and Common street, the funeral cortége being composed of two companies of Louisiana colored State Militia, the Parsons, Stringers, and Richmond Lodges of colored masons, and the Ezra Chapter, composed of the lodges named. Included in these bodies were nearly all of the prominent colored officials of the State and city, and in the procession were not a few of the white officials. The usual ceremonies were performed at the house, Rev. Dardis conducting the same, assisted by Rev. Haywood, after which the procession, headed by a band of music, proceeded to St. James Chapel, where the funeral sermon was preached and the body subsequently conveyed to the grave. Prior to the services at the house, and after a larger number of colored people had assembled there, it was thought by some who had visited the room in which the corpse was laid out that life was not extinct, and the rumor being circulated a score or more of colored persons visited the room, and upon viewing the casket in which the remains were placed on Monday at 2 P. M., nearly all expressed the belief that Barber was not dead; some asserting that they noticed motions of the eye-brows and the muscles of the face, while others were fully as positive in their assertions that they could distinctly see through the glass plate regular respirations, accompanied by emissions of saliva bubbles from one side of the mouth of the corpse, and an occasional drop of blood from the nose. This information was communicated to the several representatives of the press, who then viewed the body of the deceased and found that, to a certain extent, the rumors were founded on facts, but accounted for the presence of the saliva by gastric acids, but failed, although noticed, to account for the regular respiration. It is said that Drs. Smythe, White, and Newman were summoned, but we learn that neither of them made an examination, which leads some of the friends of the deceased to the belief that he was buried before life was extinct. When seen by the press representatives the face wore a natural expression, and although it was supposed that life left the body at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, decomposition had not set in nor was there the least offensive odor, although the body had been in the coffin from 2 P. M. Monday until 3 P. M. yesterday.

THE EDWIN FORREST HOME.

The Boston *Sunday Courier* has the following regarding the late Edwin Forrest's bequest for a home for needy actors: "Mr. James Oakes, one of the executors of the estate of Edwin Forrest, informs us that preparations for carrying out the great tragedian's wishes in regard to the establishment of the Edwin Forrest Home at Springbrook are so far advanced that inmates will probably be received in a few months. The executors have wisely concluded not to expend two or three hundred thousand dollars in erecting large and costly buildings, for which there will be no use for several years to come, and they will convert the large stone mansion now standing at Springbrook into the retreat contemplated by Mr. Forrest. It contains twenty-four rooms, which, by judicious alterations in the interior construction of the house, can easily be cut up into forty, and sufficient accommodation will thus be secured for all the actors who are likely to take advantage of Mr. Forrest's benefaction during the coming decade. It may be desirable to erect a library building, but that will hardly cost more that $25,000, and that sum could readily be obtained by selling a portion of the Springbrook estate. It contains upward of one hundred acres, not more than sixty of which will be needed for the Home, and the remainder could be sold immediately without any sacrifice. It is well known that a large proportion of the property remaining in the control of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Dougherty, since the settlement with Mrs. Sinclair, consists of real estate in New York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, which, if sold now, would cause a great shrinkage in the value of the estate; and in view of this circumstance the decision of the executors to make a modest beginning, at the cost only of some useless show, will receive the hearty approval of all who are interested in Mr. Forrest's magnificently generous bequest."

EX-SENATOR GWIN'S MISSION.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 25 says: "Ex-Senator William M. Gwin leaves San Francisco this morning, in the Directors' special car, overland for Richmond, Charleston, and the principal centres of the South, and afterward Washington, to call around him for consultation his old-time confrères in Congress, and to destroy and banish the unpatriotic heresy of an inflation paper-money currency. The well-wishers of the nation will hail with pleasure this crusade of California's great old Democratic law-giver in behalf of a sound metallic basis for business and commercial prosperity. It seems like an inspiration to see this celebrated man forsaking the comforts of a luxurious home and a devoted family, going eastward to wage a war against an irredeemable paper currency, and to warn his countrymen of the danger to their best interests and to implore them to rescue the national credit from impending danger."

IMPRISONED BY HER DRESS.

In Syracuse, on Friday evening last, a lady, while waiting for the street cars, stepped into a store doorway on Salina street to escape the wind and while standing there the occupants of the store left, locking the door behind them, and unknowingly catching the dress of the woman in the door. Upon attempting to leave, the lady found herself fast, and she was compelled to remain over an hour, while her husband and others were hunting up the proprietor of the store, who was finally found, and the lady released. But she was not to escape with her disagreeable detention alone, for after getting her dress clear she placed her fingers in the crack of the door and sustained quite severe bruises by its sudden closing.

A SWINDLER'S SECURITY.

The Boston *Globe* says that a $500 Confederate bond and a copy of a local newspaper containing an account of her operations was the property, carefully sealed in envelopes, which Mrs. Auguste Albee, alias Hayes, a notorious confidence woman with many aliases and as many husbands, deposited with the clerk of the Marlboro Hotel, that city, for safe keeping while boarding there. Mrs. Albee, alias Hayes, &c., and her latest husband, Augustus J. Hayes, are now in custody for swindling the proprietors of the Maverick House, East Boston, out of a $400 board bill.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s........71	1000 Lake Shore.....61¼
4,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 52½	600 do.....61⅜
3,000 O.& M.Con.S.F. 90	100 do.....61¼
800 North-western... 37½	500 do.....61⅛
500 do..... 37⅜	1000 do.....61
100 North-west. Pref. 52	500 do.....60⅞
800 Western Un...s3. 75¼	2000 do.....60¾
400 do..... 75¼	1000 do.....60⅞
500 do.......s3. 75⅛	200 do.....60⅝
200 do.......c. 75⅛	1500 do.....60⅞
600 do..... 75¼	500 do.....61
200 do.......s3. 75⅜	1000 do.....60⅞
1200 do..... 75½	1000 do.....60¾
1000 do..... 75⅜	200 do.....60½
600 do..... 75½	900 do.....60⅝
300 do..... 75⅝	4000 do.....60¾
300 Erie Railway..... 17⅜	500 do.....60⅝
300 do..... 17¼	500 do.....61
800 do..... 17⅛	1400 do.....61⅛
100 do.......c. 17	800 do.....61
700 do..... 17	300 do.....61¼
700 do..... 17⅛	300 do.....61⅛
2000 do..... 17¼	400 do.....61¼
200 do.......s3. 17¼	200 do.....61⅛
100 do..... 17⅜	200 do.......c. 61⅛
100 do..... 17¼	600 do.....61¼
500 do.......b3. 17⅜	100 Pacific Mail.....40⅛
900 do..... 17⅜	200 do.....40⅛
200 do..... 17½	2000 do.....40
100 St. Paul Pref. 63	1700 do.....40
100 do..... 62¾	300 do.......c. 39⅞
200 St. Paul..... 34¼	1300 do.....40
200 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 10½	900 do.....39¾
30 New-Jersey Cen. 106	100 do.......c. 39¾
300 Ohio & Miss...... 16¼	1000 do.....39⅞
	400 do.......b3. 40

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 5-20 C., called bds.....b. c.114⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......120⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.b. c.c.119	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.121¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.121	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......12.116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 46¾	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 17½
5,000 T. 6s, old, b.c. 49	500 do..... 17½
1,000 M.6s,L.b.c.c.102	100 do.......s30. 17½
2,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 86	500 do..... 17⅝
3,000 M. &St. P.1st, L. C. Division. 94	800 do.......c. 17⅜
	100 do.......b3. 17⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 78	600 do..... 17½
	1400 do..... 17⅜
14,000 C. & N.W. Con. Cou. Gold bds. 87⅜	500 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61¾
	600 Union Pac....b.c. 65¼
3,000 M. & E.7s,'71.105	100 do..... 65⅛
3,000 H.&S.J.8s,con. 78	300 do..... 65
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..100½	500 do..... 64⅞
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s '83.100	600 do..... 64⅜
5,000 O.& M. 2d,.b3. 66	600 do..... 64½
5,000 do..... 65⅞	2200 do..... 64
4,000 Erie 3d..... 95	400 do.......b3. 64
4,000 Erie 4th..... 92	500 do..... 63⅞
1,000 O.& M. C. S. F. 89¾	100 do.......s3. 63⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. b.102⅞	200 do..... 64
6,000 do.....b.c 102⅝	50 Illinois Cen..... 92½
2,000 do..... 102⅝	100 do.......b.c. 92
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101	100 Quicksilver M.C.. 17¾
5,000 do..... 100⅞	100 Quick. Pref...b.c. 23½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 85½	30 C. & P. G....b.c. 90⅞
6,000 do..... 85	100 C. & R. I....b.c.c.103½
5,000 do.....b.c. 84¾	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 6¼
2,000 P.R. of M.1st.. 80	600 L. S. & Mo. S..b.c. 61⅜
1,000 Mich.Cen.7s..100¾	200 do.......s3. 61¼
5,000 C.,C.&I.C..st. 52	600 do..... 61⅛
1,000 A. & T.H. 1st.106	200 do.......b3. 61⅛
5,000 Great W. 2d.. 51	600 do.......b3. 61
1,000 D.&H.R.b.,'91.112½	100 do.......s3. 60⅞
2,000 L.& N. con.'98. 82	1800 do..... 60⅞
1,000 C.P.1st.,S.J.b. 88	100 do.......c. 60⅞
4,000 C.So. 1st, c.on. 52	100 do..... 61
1,000 Rome.W. & O. Con. 1st..... 89¾	100 do..... 61⅛
	500 do..... 61
7,000 West. Un. Tel. Coup., 1900... 97⅞	1000 do.......s3. 60⅞
	1800 do..... 60⅞
20,000 do..... 98	1300 do.......s3. 60¾
10 St. Nich. Bank...103½	200 do.......s3. 60⅝
7 do..... 103	1000 do..... 60¾
30 Cen. Nat. Bank..101	500 do..... 60⅞
5 D.& H. Canal.b.c.121¼	100 do..... 61
5 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.104¼	200 do.......s3. 61
200 do..... 104	500 do..... 61⅛
2900 W. U. Tel....b.c 75¼	400 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 37¾
300 do..... 75⅝	200 do..... 37⅝
800 do.......s3. 75½	200 do.......s3. 37½
1400 do.......c. 75¼	100 do.......b3. 37½
1200 do..... 75¼	200 D., L. & W....b.c.118¼
500 do..... 75⅝	300 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 34⅜
300 do..... 75⅝	300 do.......s3. 34¼
500 do..... 75⅝	100 do..... 34⅜
300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 40	200 do..... 34⅜
200 do..... 40⅛	300 do.......s3. 34½
700 do..... 40	10 C., B. & Q...b.c.112
100 do..... 39⅞	100 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 10½
500 do.......b3. 39⅞	100 do..... 10
200 do..... 39¾	100 do.......s3. 10
1000 do..... 39⅞	100 do..... 9⅞
1800 do..... 39⅞	100 do..... 10
500 do.......c. 39¾	15 N. Y., N. H. & H..144
15 do..... 39¾	210 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 22
200 do.......b3. 39½	13 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 22
100 do..... 39½	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16¼
100 do.......s3. 39⅜	100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.c. 5⅝
200 do..... 39⅜	100 do..... 5¾
2000 do..... 39⅜	100 do..... 5¾
100 do.......b3. 39⅞	300 do.......b3. 5¾
200 do..... 39½	300 do..... 5⅝
300 do..... 39⅜	300 do.......c. 5⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,500 5-20 C. Bds. C.114⅛	100 Pacific Mail..... 39½
5,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65.116	200 do.......b3. 39½
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	1500 do..... 39⅜
9,000 do..... 69	500 do.......s3. 39¼
4,000 North-w. Con. 94¾	2200 do..... 39¼
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..100¼	300 do..... 39
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 84½	1000 do.......s3. 38⅞
1,000 do..... 84½	1500 do..... 39
1,000 do..... 84	1000 do..... 39
2,000 do..... 84	100 do.......b3. 39
3,000 do..... 83½	100 do.......c. 39⅛
1,000 do..... 83	300 Erie Railway..... 17⅜
4,000 do..... 82½	100 do.......s3. 17¼
2,000 do..... 82	200 do..... 17¼
4,000 U.Pac. L. G.s3. 96	100 St. Paul..... 34½
25,000 do..... 96	100 do..... 34⅝
700 Western Union..... 75⅜	100 do..... 34¼
100 do.......b3. 75⅜	100 Union Pacific..... 63⅞
300 do.......s3. 75¼	700 do..... 63¾
300 do..... 75¼	100 do..... 63½
100 do.......s3. 75⅜	1000 do..... 63¼
5 Adams Express..102	300 do..... 63½
800 Lake Shore..... 61	100 do..... 63¼
1800 do..... 60⅞	500 North-west..b30. 37¾
500 do.......s3. 60⅞	300 do..... 37¾
500 do..... 60⅞	30 Tol. & Wab..... 5⅞
500 do..... 60⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 16⅜
100 do..... 60⅞	100 do..... 16⅜
100 do..... 60⅞	100 do..... 16¼
1000 do..... 61	300 Pac. R. of Mo..... 9⅞
200 do..... 61⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 O'CLOCK.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 121

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$500 D. of C. 3.65s.. 68½	700 W. U. Tel....b.c. 75¾
1,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 87½	300 do..... 75⅝
3,000 West. Pac. bs. 98	300 do.......b3. 75⅝
18,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101	1900 do..... 75⅝
12,000 Un. P. S. F.b.c. 82	10 do..... 76
9,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 79½	1000 Erie R'y..b.c.b3. 17⅜
7,000 W. U. Tel.Cou. 1900.....b.c. 98	5 Panama.....b.c.137
	1100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 61
6,000 Mich. Cen.7s.100¾	200 do..... 60⅞
3,000 D.&H.C.7s.'94.107½	200 do..... 60⅞
10 Mercantile Bk...106	500 do.......s3. 61
100 Quick.Min.b.c.s3. 17⅛	400 do..... 60⅞
700 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 39¼	700 Chi.& N.W....b.c. 37¾
400 do.......s3. 39¼	100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 64
100 do..... 39⅜	100 do.......b60. 64½
100 do..... 39⅛	200 do..... 64
300 do..... 39⅛	100 do..... 63¾
100 do..... 39⅛	100 do..... 64¼
500 do..... 39⅜	400 do..... 64
700 do..... 39⅜	400 do..... 63½
100 do.......b60. 39½	136 Clev. & P. G..b.c. 90½
400 do..... 39⅜	50 Del.,L.&W....b.c.118
1200 do..... 39¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16⅜
200 do.......s3. 39⅛	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 20
500 do..... 39⅛	100 C.C.& I.C..b.c.s3. 5⅝
200 Cen.R. of N.J.b.c.105¾	200 Pac.R. of Mo..b.c. 9¾
100 do..... 105⅝	200 Mor. & Es....b.c.103½
50 do..... 105⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 U.S.C.5s,'81,c.116⅛	700 Maryland Coal... 16½
9,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 81	10 N. Y. C. & Hud..103⅞
5,000 do..... 80¾	300 Michigan Central. 61¼
4,000 do..... 80½	1500 Lake Shore..... 60⅞
1,000 do..... 80	900 do..... 60⅞
5,000 do..... 81	200 do..... 60⅝
5,000 do..... 80¾	1200 do.......b3. 60¾
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G't. 95½	2100 do.......s3. 60½
1000 Western Union. 75½	800 do..... 60½
200 do.......b3. 75½	200 do.......b3. 60⅝
1400 do..... 75⅝	600 do..... 60⅝
100 do.......s3. 75⅜	300 Union Pacific..... 63
200 Erie Railway..... 17¼	300 do..... 62¾
500 do..... 17⅛	400 do..... 62½
200 do.......b3. 17¼	1100 do..... 62¾
300 do..... 17⅛	100 do..... 62⅞
1200 Pacific Mail..... 39	800 do..... 63
200 do.......s3. 39	500 do..... 62⅞
200 do..... 38⅞	60 Pittsburg..... 90½
100 do.......s60. 38⅞	200 North-west'n Prf. 51¾
600 do..... 38⅞	100 North-western..... 37¼
3100 do..... 38¾	1200 do..... 37¼
900 do.......s3. 38⅝	100 Rock Island..... 103⅝
1000 do..... 38⅝	500 do..... 103½
400 do.......s3. 38½	100 St. Paul.....b3. 34⅝
2200 do..... 38½	100 do.......b3. 34½
800 do..... 38⅝	100 do..... 34½
1000 do..... 38½	200 do..... 34¼
400 do.......s3. 38¼	100 do..... 34½
800 do..... 38½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 62¾
1400 do..... 38	5 Ch. & Alton Pref.105
1300 do..... 37⅞	700 Ohio & Miss..... 16¼
300 do.......s3. 37¾	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 19¾
1300 do..... 37¾	200 do..... 19½
300 do..... 37⅞	200 do..... 19¼
200 do..... 38	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 10

THURSDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was depressed on various unfavorable rumors, for the most part sensational in their character, evidently gotten up for the purpose of "bearing" the market. First the death of Judge Jewett, of Philadelphia, was used against Lake Shore and Erie, it being said on the Stock Exchange that he was a large holder of those stocks and that his interest in the same was being closed out by his brokers. Subsequently, however, it transpired that the reports to this effect were greatly exaggerated, and that his holdings of the stocks in question were small. When this became known the market showed a reviving tendency. Then the pending decision of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case was used to frighten timid holders, a rumor being started to the effect that the decision would be unfavorable to the company. There was, of course, no basis for this report, as it would be preposterous to imagine for a moment that the Justices of the Supreme Court would be at all likely to convey any intimation of their judgment to Wall street before it is officially given to the public. Nevertheless the rumors produced their intended effect and caused a decline in Union Pacific stock and bonds, which in time communicated itself to the general market. The depression was further assisted by a revival of the stories in regard to a rupture between Pacific Mail and Panama, which had about as much foundation as the other rumors of the day. The stocks most actively traded in were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, Union Pacific, and North-western. Union Pacific declined from 65¼ to 62½, with a late recovery to 63. Lake Shore declined from 61⅜ to 60½, Pacific Mail from 40⅛ to 37¾, and Erie from 17⅝ to 17. North-western was not affected to any extent by the depression in the general list, the stock being firm at 37¼@37¾. The occasion of the strength in North-western is the increasing traffic arising out of the active movement of grain from the interior to the lake ports, the earnings for the past two weeks showing a large gain over last year. Rock Island and St. Paul were also firm, being favorably influenced by reports of increasing earnings. Western Union declined from 75¾ to 75⅛, Michigan Central from 61¾ to 61¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 20 to 19¼, and Missouri Pacific from 10½ to 9⅝. At the close the market was somewhat steadier, and there were evidences that the decline of the day had materially increased the short interest.

The money market was firm early in the day, the ruling rates for call loans having been 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptions as high as 6 ₱ cent. This advance, as usual, induced free offerings, and the market became very easy subsequently, with loans as low as 2@3 ₱ cent. At the banks the rate generally asked is 5 ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $300,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet market for securities at London. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅜@94½ for the account, and United States bonds at 103½@103¾ for old 1865s, 108¼ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103½@103¾ for new 5s. Erie fell off a fraction, closing at 15⅜@15½. The Bank of England rate of discount is 4 ₱ cent., the Directors having made no alteration of the same at their regular weekly court this morning. The loss of bullion by the bank for the week ending yesterday amounted to £365,182, and £100,000 was withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day. The unemployed notes in the bank are reported at £9,215,655. The specie in the Bank of France increased 350,000 francs during the week. The rate of discount in the open market at London is 3⅛ ₱ cent. for three months' bills. The sterling exchange market was quiet, the nominal rates being $4 81 for 60 days' bills and $4 86 for demand, with actual business at $4 80@$4 80½ and $4 85@$4 85½. Gold was irregular, but at the close exhibited more firmness and advanced to 115⅜. The early dealings were at 114⅞@115¼@114⅞. Cash gold loaned flat and at 1@2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying. The Treasury awarded $500,000 gold at 115.02 to 115.09. There were eleven bids, amounting in the aggregate to $1,532,000, at 114.50 to 115.19.

Government bonds were firm, especially late in the day, when prices advanced a fraction in sympathy with gold. In railroad mortgages the leading feature was a decline in Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 85½ to 80, closing at a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. Union Pacific Firsts and Land Grants were comparatively firm at 100⅞@101 and 95½@96 respectively. Central Pacifics sold at 102⅝@102⅞, and Western Pacifics at 96. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds remained firm at 87⅜. Missouri Pacific Firsts advanced to 79½, and Ohio and Mississippi Second to 66; but C., C. and I. C. Firsts declined to 52. State bonds were quiet except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which declined from 71 to 69. Missouri long 6s rose to 102.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,427,924
Gold payments	786,185
Gold balances	42,344,076
Currency receipts	904,863
Currency payments	1,061,458
Currency balances	52,443,744

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 80¼@$4 80½	$4 80@$4 80½
New-York Central	104¼	104
Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	40¼	38
St. Paul	34⅜	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	63⅛	62¾
Western Union	75⅝	75⅜
Union Pacific	65¼	62⅞
Wabash	6¼	6¼
Lake Shore	61⅞	60⅝
North-western	37⅝	37¼
North-western Preferred	52	51¾
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅜	118¼
New-Jersey Central	106	105⅝
Panama	135	137
Ohio	16⅛	16⅛
Erie	17⅛	17¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅜
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅛	104	315
Erie	17⅝	17	15,100
Lake Shore	61⅜	60½	49,000
Wabash	6¼	6¼	130
North-western	37¾	37¼	5,700
North-western Preferred	52	51¾	300
Rock Island	103⅝	103½	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34¾	34¼	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	63	62¾	300
Pittsburg	90½	90½	226
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118¼	250
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105⅝	380
Michigan Central	61¾	61¼	1,000
Illinois Central	92½	92½	125
Union Pacific	65¼	62½	13,200
Morris and Essex	103½	103½	200
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5⅜	1,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19¼	800
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅜	16⅛	2,000
Missouri Pacific	10½	9⅝	1,200
Panama	137	137	100
Western Union	75¾	75⅛	23,000
Pacific Mail	40⅛	37¾	49,800
Quicksilver	17¾	17⅝	200
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	100
Maryland Coal	16½	16½	500
Total sales			168,200

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123½	123¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120¾	121⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114¾	115½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114¾	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¾	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	114¾	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅞	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121¼	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121¼	121¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116	116¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	117	117½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅝	116
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅞	116⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $480,000 for interest and $298,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$70,646,000
Gold balances	1,881,420
Currency balances	2,523,066

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,816,535
Currency balances	4,164,809
Gold exchanges	7,072,364
Gold balances	1,429,606

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 30	N. Y. Coup.B. Loan.106½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 30	N. Y. 6s, G., C., '87..119
California 7s.......115	N.C.N.C.R.Ja.& J'y. 45
California 7s, L. B...115	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.& Oc. 45
Connecticut 6s.......107	N.C.N.C.R c.off J&J. 35
Georgia 6s.......91	N.C.N.C.R.c-offA&O 35
Georgia 7s, new bds.101	N. C. Fund. Act. '66. 9
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 98½	N.C.new bds.,J. & J. 8
Georgia 7s, G'd bds. 99⅝	N.C.new bds., A & O. 8
Indiana 5s.......103	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 1. 3
Illinois C. 6s, 1877...103	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 2. 3
Illinois C. 6s, 1879...103	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 3. 3¼
Illinois War Loan...103	Ohio 6s, '75.......102¼
Kentucky 6s.......103¼	Ohio 6s, '81.......105
Louisiana 6s....... 36	Ohio 6s, '86.......107
Louisiana new bds.. 36	Rhode Island 6s.......106
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 36	South Carolina 6s.... 31
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 30
La. 8s, L. B. of 1875. 36	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 30
Michigan 6s,'78-79..103	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J. 30
Michigan 6s, 1883...105	S. C. L. C.,'89,A.& O. 30
Michigan 7s, 1890...106	S. C. 7s of '88....... 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101⅞	S. C. N. F. bds....... 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..102	Tenn. 6s, old....... 48½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 46⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..101¾	Tenn. 6s, new series. 46½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..101¾	Texas 10s of '76.....101
F. Bds., due '94-'95..101½	Va. 6s, old....... 39
L.B. due '81 to '91,in..101½	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66. 40
Asy. or Univ.due'92.101	Va. 6s, new bds.,'67. 40
Han. & St.J.,due '75 101½	Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 69½
Han. & St.J.,due '76.101½	Va. 6s, ex mat.C..... 64
Han. & St.J.,due '86.101	Va. 6s, Def. bds..... 8¾
Han. & St.J.,due '87.101¼	Dis.of Col.3-65s,'1924. 70½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.106½	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.......150	Gold Exchange.......122
American Exchange.114	Imp. & Traders'.......195
Central National....100	Irving.......132
Chemical.......1655	Mercantile.......105
City.......300	Merchants'.......122
Commerce.......123	Merch. Exchange....103½
Corn Exchange.......130	New-York.......131
First National.......200	N. Y. National Exch.101½
Fourth National..... 95½	Ninth National...... 75
Fulton.......150	Phenix....... 98
Gallatin National...131	Seventh Ward....... 98

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI STATE LOAN,

FOR FUNDING PURPOSES,

FOR SALE BY

NETTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Leather, sides	6,901
Beans, bbls	807	Rice, pks	343
Bees-wax, pk	1	Pecans, pks	7
Black-e'd Peas,bgs.	100	Spirits Turp., bbls.	41
Flour, bbls	14,430	Resin, bbls	366
Wheat, bbls	100	Sugar, bbls	364
Wheat, bushels	104,207	Syrup, bbls	16
Corn, bushels	6,500	Skins, bales	144
Oats, bushels	50,200	Butter, pks	3,981
Malt, bushels	2,460	Cheese, pks	3,805
Barley, bushels	29,516	Beef, pks	35
Buck'wt Flour, bgs.	10	Pork, pks	106
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Cut-meats, pks	618
Copper, cases	298	Lard, tcs	243
Cotton, bales	3,965	Oil-cake, pks	973
Dried Fruit, pks	8	Starch, pks	500
Eggs, bbls	1,204	Tallow, pks	2
Hops, bales	431	Tobacco, hhds	22
Hides, No	1,063	Tobacco, pks	318
Hides, bales	535	Wool, bales	806
Molasses, bbls	10	Whisky, bbls	761
Moss, bales	139		

COTTON—For early delivery has been reduced ⅛c., with a slow business. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 724 bales, (of which 128 bales were on last evening,) including 694 bales to spinners and 30 bales for export. Future deliveries opened 1-16c. higher, later, fell off to last night's figures, but closed strong at the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,200 bales, (of which 8,400 bales were on last evening, and 11,800 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; December, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; January, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13 15-32c.; April, 13 21-32c.; May, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; June, 14c.@14 1-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14¼c.@14 5-16c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c. on November, and an advance of 1-32c.@⅛c. on the later options, ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port since our last have been 3,965 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,113 bales, against 27,179 bales same day last week, and for the week, 142,911 bales, against 141,972 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 881,340 bales, against 773,054 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 35,000 bales; to the Continent, 15,675 bales....Stock in New-York, 86,672 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 460,025 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11½
Strict Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Strict Good Ord	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Strict Low Mid	13⅜	13½	13¾	13¾
Middling	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅝	Low Middling	12 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12½	Middling	12⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market may be quoted 5c.@10c. lower, with rather more doing, chiefly, however, in shipping grades. Sales, 19,400 bbls., including No. 2 Flour at $3 85@$4 75, chiefly at $4@$4 60; common to choice Superfine at $5@$5 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 75; very choice to fancy do. at $5 80@$6 20; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 75; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$7 50; Extra Round-hoop Ohio, $5 50@$5 75 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra Plain, $5 30@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7; and Patent at $6 25@$9 50, mainly at $7@$8, including 800 bbls. shipping Extra at $5 62½@$5 80, and 4,600 bbls. City Mills, chiefly at $6 30@$6 75, the market closing with holders disposed to realize. Southern Flour was in moderate request, with sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for Superfine, $5 50@$6 65 for poor to choice shipping Extra, and $6 70@$9 for good to very choice trade and family brands. Rye Flour was in limited request at unchanged prices; sales, 950 bbls. at $4 25@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine, mainly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine. Corn-meal ruled quiet, with sales of 450 bbls. at $3 30@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3 35@$3 75 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine. Bag-meal remained about as last quoted.

GRAIN—The Wheat market was 1c. ₱ bushel lower, with a fair business doing at the decline in part on speculation. At the close the market was quite steady, with a moderate inquiry for export and milling. Sales, 245,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 08 for Rejected Spring, the latter price for 30,000 bushels blowed and screened; $1 14@$1 16 for No. 3 Chicago; $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee, latter price for very handsome, including 50,000 bushels at $1 31, part to arrive and taken on speculation; $1 26@$1 28 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 36 for No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26@$1 30 for new Winter Red Western, $1 35 for Winter Red Canada, in bond, and $1 40@$1 41 for new White Michigan. Rye was firmly held, with a fair home-trade demand. Sales, 5,000 bushels prime State at 90c....Canada Peas were in request at better prices, with sales of 8,000 bushels, now on the canal and to arrive soon, at $1 05, in bond....Barley ruled strongly in buyers' favor, with only a very moderate inquiry. Sales, 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at 90c.; 1,500 bushels six-rowed State at $1 10, and 9,000 bushels Canada West, part on private terms, and the remainder at $1 10. A boat-load of No. 3 Canada West was sold yesterday at $1 05....Barley Malt was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 800 bushels old Western at $1. The Corn market opened a shade firmer and closed quiet at about the figures current yesterday. The export demand was quite moderate, and the home trade were not disposed to purchase with any very great freedom. Sales 121,000 bushels at 75½c.@76c. for sail Mixed Western, the inside price out to-day and to-morrow; 74c.@75c. for steamer do.; 76½c.@77¾c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 78c. for White Western; 73c.@75c. for new crop Yellow Jersey, and 70c.@74c. for soft and heated Western Mixed. Oats were in less active demand, without decided change in price. Prime parcels were scarce and command full prices. Prime No. 2 Chicago will bring 46¾c.@47c., and Milwaukee 48c. Sales, 81,000 bushels at 38c.@47c. for Mixed, and 45c.@51c. for White State and Western, including poor to good White Western and State at 45c.@50c.; prime White State at 51c.; Mixed State at 45c.@47c., and poor to good Mixed Western at 40c.@46c....Feed was selling moderately at $21@$26 ₱ ton....Buckwheat was quiet at 66½c.@67½c. ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—Refiners have been operating reservedly, with prices unsettled. New-Orleans has been in fair demand in a jobbing way at firm prices. Sales, 34 bbls. New-Orleans, old crop, 50c.@58c. Cuba, refining stock, 50 test, 33c.; Grocery, 36c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 38c.@55c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Barbados, 36½c.@44c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; English Islands, 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans, 58c.@64c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and nominal; sales, 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 95, delivered, and 450 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 20 and $3 25. Spirits Turpentine has been more urgently offered and at barely steady prices; sales, 75 bbls., at 42c. for merchantable and 43c. for New-York barrels....We quote Resin within the range of $1 87½@$1 95 for strained; $2 05@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 75@$4 25 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 25 for Pale; $5 75@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb.

OILS—Linseed strong at the advance; quoted at 58c.@60c. Lard firm at $1 07½@$1 10 for Winter, 90c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2. Cotton-seed scarce and firm at 50c.@52½c. for Crude; 59c.@60c. for Summer Yellow, 60c.@62½c. for Winter Yellow. Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Whale, 70c. for Northern, and 65c. for Southern Red; Elaine, 65c.; Saponified, 68c.@70c.; Banks, 43c.; Straits, 45c.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very slow trade, with prices barely steady. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅞c.@7c.; do., in shipping order, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Refined at 13⅜c.; do., in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 10½c.@10¾c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, 13c.; do., at Baltimore, 12⅞c.@13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more firmly held, with a fair jobbing inquiry; sales, 400 bbls. for shipment at $23@$23 25; 250 bbls. new, seller's option remainder of the year, at $21, closing at $20 90@$21; for January, February, and March deliveries, $20 bid and $20 25 asked; of Extra Prime 20 bbls. sold at $16; extra Prime, $16@$16 50, and Prime Mess, $19 50@$20....Dressed Hogs have been firmer: quoted at 9⅞c.@10⅜c....Cut-meats have been quiet: Clear Bellies at 14¼c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16c.; Smoked Shoulders, 10⅜c.; Pickled Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Pickled Hams, 14c.; sales, 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12¼c.@13⅜c.; 250 loose fresh Hams, 12c.; 400 loose Pickled Hams, 14c. Bacon has been quiet; Western Long Clear, Summer cured, 13c.; do. for West Indies at 13½c.@13¾c.; sales, 35 bxs. at 13⅜c.; also 800 bxs. Short Rib, at the West at 11c. Lard has been more firmly held, with a light trade, however; sales, 150 tcs. New Western at 13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; with for old 13½c. bid; also 2,000 tcs., seller's option, remainder of the year, at 12¾c., and 8c. brokerage; November quoted at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; of City Stearine, sales 130 tcs., at 13c., closing at 13c.@13⅛c.; and of No. 1 City, 50 tcs., at 12⅝c. Refined has been quiet at 13⅝c. for West India, and 13½c.@13⅝c. for Continent....Beef has been in moderate jobbing demand; sales, 150 bbls.; new Extra Mess, $13; do. Plain Mess, $12; Prime Mess, tierced, $23; India Mess, $25; Packet at $16@$17; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35....Beef Hams quiet at $23 50@$24....Butter has been firm; quoted at 25c.@36c. for State; 16c.@34c. for Western, the latter price for Creamery....Cheese dull and nominal; quoted at 10c.@13⅝c. for fair to fancy State Factories....Eggs higher; 29c.@30c. for Western, and 31c.@32c. for State and Jersey.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more active demand and stronger; sales, 1,300 hhds. Cuba, 7⅞c.@8c.; and 750 hhds. Centrifugal, 8¾c.; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.@8c.; prime do., 8¼c....Refined more active; A's 9⅝c.@10c.; Soft Yellow, 9c.@9⅝c.; Crushed, 11c.; Powdered and Granulated, 10½c.@10¾c.; Cuba Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Melado, 5c.@6¼c.; Molasses, 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; Havana, Nos. 7 to 9 at 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; Nos. 13 to 15 at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Nos. 16 to 18 at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Nos. 19 to 20 at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Havana White at 9¾c.@10⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Manila, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Brazil, 7¼c.@7¾c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales, 100 bbls. at $1 17, and 50 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

FREIGHTS—There has been a firmer range of rates noted, especially in the instance of the London steamers, with increased demand from Grain shippers. Petroleum tonnage has more attention at steady rates....For Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Cheese, at 40s.; 2,000 pks. Provisions, chiefly Bacon, 35s. ₱ ton; 150 bales Hops and 50 bbls. Apples at current rates; 150 tcs. Beef, 6s. 6d. Also a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, 9d., which is a rise of 1d.; 150 tcs. Beef, 8s.; small lots of Provisions, 37s. 6d.@40s....For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain, 8½d....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, (a recharter,) hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms.; one hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. also on private terms; a German bark, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do., 4s. 9d., privilege of Lubricating-oil, 4s. 10½d....For Penarth Roads for orders, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. For Hamburg, by steam, small lots provisions, including 50 tcs. Lard at 2.25 reichmarks....For Bremen, a German ship, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4s. 3d....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 314 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, 30s. 6d....For the Continent, a vessel with 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the Mediterranean, (Spanish ports excluded) an American brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, 4s. 9d.; privilege of part cases at 25c....For Santander, an American schooner, 300 tons, hence, with about 10,500 cases Refined Petroleum at 23s....For Java, a British bark, 660 tons, hence, with Oil in cases on private terms. For Havana, by steamer, 50 pks. Machinery, 72 tons Lard, 5,000 bbls. Potatoes, 200 bbls. Apples, 5,500 Hams, and 10,000 lbs. Grease at full market rates; an American brig, 183 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,000....For Jamaica, a brig, from Norfolk and back north of Hatteras, at $2,300 and port charges; a schooner, hence, with general cargo at 37½c., gold, ₱ bbl., and back, with Logwood at $3, currency....For Barbados, a brig, from Norfolk, at $12 for Staves—privilege of second port at $13.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 340 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,194 head, or 482 cars—198 cars through consignments, balance on sale here—against 462 cars for the same time last week, and 442 cars for the same week last year; the market was inactive; 25 cars of medium to common stock were disposed of; prices unchanged; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; Eastern dealers have returned home; all good quality Cattle not disposed of have been shipped East for sale; about 15 cars common thin stuff remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,400 head, against 18,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,800 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active at opening quotations; 2,900 head were disposed of, mostly for Eastern markets; 5 cars common stock remain unsold; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $4 90; 99 lb. at $5 20; Michigan Sheep, averaging 84 lb., at $4 50; 77 lb. at $4 25; 79 lb. at $4 37½; 95 lb. at $5; Indiana Sheep, averaging 84 lb., at $4 37½; 85 to 88 lb., at $4 62½; 92 to 95 lb. at $4 40; 118 lb. at $5 62½, the quality ruling the prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,900 head, against 17,700 head for the same time last week, and 26,900 head for the same time last year; the market was fairly active; sales of 15 cars, majority light Hogs and Yorkers; 6 cars remain unsold, mostly heavy; we quote Yorkers at $7 50@$7 70; heavy Hogs, $7 70@$8; Singers, selected, $7 80@$7 90.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; dull and heavy; shade lower with a downward tendency; Shipping, $3 75@$6; Cows, $2 50@$3 25; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; strong, active, and rather firmer; poor to extra, $7@$8, chiefly at $7 20@$7 50; shipments, 2,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; in good demand and firm; poor to extra, $3@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 07⅞; No. 3 do., 93c.; Rejected, 80½c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 53c., spot; 50⅞c., November; 47⅝c., all the year; High Mixed, 53⅝c.; Rejected, 51½c.@52c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31c.@31¼c., cash and options. Barley in fair demand and higher at 85½c.@87c., spot; 85c., November. Rye—Buyers and sellers apart; 66c.@66½c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher; New, $21; Old, $21 50@$21 75, spot; $19 20, November; $19 30, all the year; $19 42½@$19 45, February. Lard inactive and lower at $12 60@$12 62½, spot; $12 15@$12 17½, all the year; $12 20, January. Buckwheat firm, but not quotably higher. Whiskey steady and firm at $1 12. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat easier at $1 07⅜, November and December. Corn weak and lower at 50¾c., November; 47c., all the year. Oats lower at 30⅞c., cash and all the year. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade higher at $12 30, February; $12 20 all the year and January. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 88,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and weak; very little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½@$1 53, cash; $1 53½@$1 54 November; No. 3 do., $1 27@$1 28, cash. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c.@50c., cash; 42½c. all the year. Oats firmer; No. 2, 36c., cash; 36½c. bid at close. Barley quiet, unchanged; demand confined to higher grades. Rye higher; No. 2, 69c.@70c. Pork steady, unchanged. Lard quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. and 12c.@12⅛c., all 10 to 20 days old. Bacon higher: Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. and 14c.@14⅛c. Whisky steady; unchanged. Live Hogs steady; unchanged. Cattle quiet but steady; good to choice Natives, $5@$6 12½; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 50; Native Stockers, $3@$3 80; Feeders, $3 90@$4 25; Native Cows, $2 40@$3 12½; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4 75; medium to fair, $2 75@$3 25; common, $2 40@$2 65. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,860 head Hogs, 1,210 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 111,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 11,500 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Canal Shipments, to tidewater—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn very scarce; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, to arrive, at 65c. Oats held at 40c. for No. 2 Chicago, demand light. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales, 2,300 bushels Canada on private terms; 100 bushels Canada at $1. Pork quiet at $23 50. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines, $1 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—Petroleum slow; Refined, 13c.; Crude, 10¼c. Clover-seed, 9c.@10c. Timothy, $2 20@$2 25. Flour inactive; sales 600 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, at $6 12½@$7; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6 25@$6 62½; high grade, $7 75@$8 75. Rye Flour quoted at $5 25. Wheat unchanged. Rye, 75c. Corn scarce and firm; Yellow, 74c.@75c.; Mixed, 73½c.@75c. Oats dull; White, 40c.@49c.; Mixed, stained, 34c.@36c. Whisky firm at $1 17. Sugar quoted at 7¾c.@8c. for Cuba. Stock, 6,363 hhds., 2,926 bxs., and 10,490 bags. Stock of Molasses, 857 hhds. and 77 tcs. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 34c.@35c.; do. do. Firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. Firsts, 27c.@29c.; Rolls, Extras, 29c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 13¾c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western, fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 32c.; Western do., 31c.@32c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37. Corn quiet at 71c. Barley unchanged; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 22; 10,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 22½; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 05; 10,000 bushels, by sample, at 90c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $20; Ship stuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 27,700 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 40,500 bushels; Lumber, 313,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 29,200 bushels; Peas, 2,500 bushels.

TOLEDO, Nov. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 34; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24; Amber, $1 17; December, $1 19¼; January, $1 22½; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18½. Corn steady, with a fair demand; high Mixed, 60c.; new do., all the year, 49c.; low do., 59½c.; No. 1 White, 64c.; no grade, 58½c.; new, 55½c.; damaged, 54½c. Oats in fair demand and steady; No. 2, spot and November, 35c.; December, 35¾c.; January, 36¾c.; White, 41c.; Michigan, 34c.; Rejected, 30c. Freights to Buffalo firm at 3½c.; to Oswego, 6c.@6½c.; to Ogdensburg, 7c.@7¼c. Receipts—600 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn dull at 58c.@60c.; new, 40c.@42c. Oats dull at 28c.@40c. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Pork scarce; sales at $22 25. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; Steam, 12⅝c@12¾c.; Kettle, 13¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, partly cured, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., all loose. Bacon scarce and nominal. Hogs steady and firm; common light, $6 75@$7; good light and packing, $7 10@$7 30; good to extra, $7 35@$7 50; receipts, 6,074 head; shipments, 615 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 13. Butter dull but unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16; Hard do., $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 08½; November, $1 08¼; December, $1 08; No. 3 do., 99c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 57½c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 32c. Barley unsettled, excited, and higher; No. 2 Spring, November, $1 01@$1 02¾; December, $1. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard—Prime new and old, 13c.@13½c. Freights steady and firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 10@$1 25. Corn and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; nothing doing. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c., packed. Lard, tierce, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 13. Bagging quiet and unchanged at 12½c.@13c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Resin quiet; $1 60 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,913 bales; gross, 2,112 bales; exports to the Continent, 590 bales; coastwise, 1,657 bales; sales, 1,656 bales; stock, 64,673 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 5,008 bales; gross, 5,526 bales; sales, 8,400 bales; stock, 122,226 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865, old, 103½; new 5s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £365,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41½ ₱ cent., is now 39½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865, old, 103⅝; new 5s, 103⅝.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 350,000 francs during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,300 bales, of which 1,600 bales are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery, at 6⅞d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,100 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. ₱ cental for average California White, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.

Evening.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 4—5 P. M.—Produce—Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for 1875.

Evening.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine opened at 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt., and closed at 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

ASSOCIATION HALL, NOV. 9,
In his New Lecture.
Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av., and Eclectic Library, No. 33 Union square.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE people in the great hall at 8 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 6, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. I. I. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, on "Iceland and the Northmen," illustrated by the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.
BY GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK,
For the benefit of the INSTITUTION OF MERCY, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1875, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject:
"THE IRISH SOLDIER IN THE REBELLION."
Tickets, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7½ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty-four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656 9⅜,) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet (144.) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches, (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward, from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence eastwardly along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN, Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 723 Arch st., and at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CARPETS, PIANO, BILLIARD-TABLE, &c.

S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer,

sells THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 219 East 12th st., a large assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of parlor, bed and dining room furniture, statuary, oil-paintings, hat racks, dressing cases, buffets, bookcases, marble top and centre tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, one 7¼ octave piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, matting, cooking utensils, &c. Also, one billiard-table, iron safe, desks, &c. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
ALBERT K. RICH, Deputy.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, 74 University place.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the old Post Office, all fixtures and fittings, comprising desks, railings, file cases, pigeon holes, stoves, counters, chairs, beds, bedding, sundries, &c., &c. Articles may be inspected on the premises from 9 to 4 until time of sale.
W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT DUNN and WILLIAM NICHOLS, plaintiffs, against C. GREGORY PENNEY and JOHN DOE, the last being the fictitious name of a defendant whose real name is unknown to the plaintiffs, composing the firm of C. Gregory Penney & Co., defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 243 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-four 80-100 dollars in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from the 9th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action. Dated September 17, 1875.
BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants:
Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, in the State of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1875.
BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o15-law6mF No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW-York County.—JOHN PETRIE against JAMES G. BURCHELL, John H. Lutjen, George Griffith, Eliza Strong, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Andrew H. De Witt, and Edward H. Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Chambers street, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS Bank can collect First Dividend.
SAM L. HARRIS, Banker,
No. 650 Broadway, corner Bond st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,900	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,063	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,231	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	[illegible]	[illegible]
594	1,793	3,395	5,969	7,634
597	1,860	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,469
921	2,792	[illegible]	6,387	8,575
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,609
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,764

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.
The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

An informal meeting of a number of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held at our office Nov. 2. It was then decided to invite the co-operation of other bondholders in a plan for the reorganization of the road.
Bondholders wishing to take action in the matter may call on us in person or send in their names with a statement of the number of bonds they control.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.
No. 59 Liberty st.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD S. D. DAVIS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganizing and consolidating said railroad with other roads. Printed forms of the proposed agreements, and reports of the engineer who has examined the roads, can be had at the office of LORD, DAY & LORD, as above.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT bonds Nos. 176 to 195, inclusive, of the OXFORD IRON COMPANY, New-Jersey, for $1,000 each, were stolen from the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., on the night of Nov. 2, 1875, and that the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds has been stopped.
S. T. SCRANTON & CO.
OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 3, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE, GAS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, also Municipal Securities, bought and sold as a specialty 23 years by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
For sale, choice 8 and 10 per cent. City and County bonds and other first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., on favorable terms.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything SENT FREE.
JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ERIE.
Sir EDWARD WATKIN'S speech to the English bond and share holders is published nearly in full in the RAILROAD GAZETTE of this week.
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE (German Opera) —Mr. Theodore Wachtel.
Matinee at 2:30—CONCERT of the Philharmonic Society.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. C. R. THORNE, JR., Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—RICHELIEU.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, by the Juvenile Opera Company.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Spectacular Comedy)—Kiralfy Brothers.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—TONY PASTOR.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MID PRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. Sheppard, of Chicago, "Philosophy of the Grotesque."

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The *World*, at a loss for a "subject" yesterday, devoted its great intellect to the question, "Why should THE TIMES repudiate the third-term idea directly after the elections?" The *World* should read the really sound Democratic papers, and then it would know all about it. Also, when it quotes SHAKESPEARE it ought to quote him correctly. We know very well that the Democratic Party, with its limited and rapidly diminishing stock in trade, would begin shouting out "Cæsarism and Third Term" directly it found that it had been defeated. And so it proved. The *Express* took up the plaintive old ditty on the very night after the election, and even now is not disposed to drop it. It says:

"The organ in Washington, which speaks for the President, is in for the trip. Very many lesser organs of the Administration pipe and whistle to the same music. THE TIMES does not, simply because it don't like to be any man's man. No live editor or newspaper does. They prefer to lead public opinion rather than to follow either the white or red lights of the machine. We hope THE TIMES will rule. It is more than an even chance that it will fail, and then, most excellent neighbor, 'the dreadful bogy' will be on your side, not ours. *Nous verrons.*"

As for the "organ in Washington," Gen. BABCOCK and MURTAGH, the contract-swindler, are responsible for that. As for ourselves, we at least undertake to be on the side of the *Express* whenever the contingency arises which it seems to apprehend. But for the present we would rather discuss live questions—such as the return to a specie basis, and the honest payment of our bonds—than dead ones. We hope the *Express* will agree with us on those subjects, as we do with it about the "Third Term."

The celebrated SAMUEL BOWLES, of Springfield, takes the general and humiliating defeat of his Democratic friends very much to heart. He seems to be in about the same state of mind as he was when he ran into a back room at Cincinnati after FENTON had "euchred" him, and filled a large pitcher with his briny tears. "The one oasis," he says, "upon which the Democratic eye"—*i. e.*, the eye of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq.—"rests, in this dreary expanse, is Mississippi." Indeed, it is very hard. The fall of KELLY and Tammany specially wrings his manly bosom. "The result in New-York," remarks SAMUEL, "is unexpected, and unfortunate, and discouraging enough." It is the canal thieves—47,000 of them—who have done it. But even in these gloomy circumstances the faith of SAMUEL does not desert him. "We dare say," he says, drying his eyes, "it will all be overruled in some way for good." It would be hard to deny him that small piece of comfort, for, out-and-out Democrat as he is, there is nothing else to cheer him up just now. Why does he not fill up the time by nominating CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—say, for KELLY'S position?

Side by side with poor Mr. BOWLES appears the dim outline of the editor of the New-York *Tribune*, fresh from predictions of an overwhelming victory for his latest friends in distress—Tammany and KELLY. He is of opinion—but why should we stop to turn his slang into decent English? Here it is, precisely as it appeared in a "leading article" yesterday, and we only wish that HORACE GREELEY could read it, and afterward express his candid opinion about it:

"The election is over now, gentlemen. You are a little tired and bedraggled, but you are very much in earnest about reform, and you had better sit down and think about it. You have done a great work. There's a year before you in which to see its fruits. And a year, too, to repent in. Sit right down in front of the Canal Ring and the Morrissey gang; go round them carefully; look at them from all sides—smell of them—have you gained very much?"

What swash to put before the readers of a daily paper! The genius goes on to highly commend JOHN KELLY as "an honest politician"—in the face of the fact that KELLY had nominated some of TWEED'S worst men to office at this very election, and that his chief supporters on election night at Tammany Hall were Gen. SPINOLA, Gen. GIBBONS, "Col." FELLOWS, DICK CROKER, Capt. RYNDERS, and TOM O'CALLAGHAN. Such is the new party of "independence" under which the *Tribune* serves.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, whose death is announced, was in many respects a model legislator. He was honest, painstaking, and, without being an orator, invariably presented his views in a manner that challenged the respect and attention of his associates in Congress. He served the country faithfully and with rare industry during a stormy period of its history, and his name will be identified with some of the most useful legislation of Congress during the numerous terms in which he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives.

HINTS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives which will meet in a few weeks now will have a large Democratic majority—one which has just been unexpectedly increased by the election of a half dozen Mississippians, who may, or may not, render the lot of their associates more comfortable than it would have been without them. To a House constituted as the next one will be, the late elections must convey many lessons of peculiar significance. Among other things, they should remind the Democratic members who imagined that they were carried in on a "tidal wave," which was not to lose its force until it had landed a Democratic President in the White House, that the country is not so completely Democratic as was supposed, and that there are conspicuous features in the Democratic policy of which the people are suspicious or with which they are disgusted. The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania should admonish the Democratic majority that tampering with the national honor is unsafe; that a repeal of last Winter's financial act, without substituting any more practical method of resuming specie payments, will be regarded as a step toward repudiation; that the absurd tricks of three-sixty-five bonds and an "introconvertible currency," invented by KELLY and BUTLER and advocated by ALLEN and CARY, are not a kind of financial legislation which the people will see with patience; and, finally, that any attempt to revive the absurd talk of the autumn campaign about restoring confidence by further confusing the provisions of law concerning Government paper, will be looked upon with either contempt or alarm.

The Pennsylvania and the New-York elections should also give to the Democratic majority a suggestion that something else will be required of their party than ambitious pretensions concerning reform, while engaged in practicing the opposite, and that calling their opponents bad names will not be accepted as proof conclusive of their own virtue. In both the States mentioned, the partisan press united with the peculiar "independent" papers, to make the Democratic Party look pure and innocent by blackening their Republican rivals, but the attempt was a dismal failure. In both States the people have accepted the claims thus pressed at a very low valuation, and have awarded a far larger measure of confidence to those who made much less noisy boasts of deserving it. Our Democratic friends were loud in announcing last Winter that the next session should witness a "campaign of investigation." To this the Republican Party does not object. Investigation will be an occupation in which the Democrats can engage more harmlessly than in legislation. But the elections may awaken the Democratic leaders to the fact that investigations conducted in a partisan spirit, with the intention of furnishing partisan capital, will not answer all the demands which the possession of the popular branch of Congress will cause to be made upon the political party which enjoys that possession. It ought to to be clear, even to the average Democratic Congressman, who looks from the sudden victories of a year ago to the great changes that have since taken place, that the people will test both political parties next year by a very practical and thorough standard, and that mere partisan clamor will not satisfy them.

It is possible that there are men in the Democratic seats who will glean from recent events the lesson that well-defined and sincere political convictions on current and pertinent issues are of some value, even yet, in public life in this country, and that statesmen who bow first to one doctrine and then to its opposite, according as they conceive one or the other to be the popular idol, may find that they have made useless sacrifices to gods that cannot save them. There is a great deal of instruction, if only it is regarded, in the fate of the "hard-money" Democrats, who silenced whatever convictions they may have had for the "good of the party," because a set of senseless sharpers and demagogues had happened to get control of the party machinery. Ample opportunity will be given for this kind of mistake in the next session. Those who are tempted to make it would do well to study with attention the predicament in which men like Senator THURMAN and Mr. SAMUEL RANDALL now find themselves. We do not imagine that the suggestions, to a few of which we are now directing attention, will occur to the Democratic leaders in the House, or if so, that they will be heeded. There is a force in the elements of ignorance, folly, and greed present in the masses of the Democratic Party, which its public men are powerless to resist. Where the great majority of the voters of a party are wrong-headed, the leaders do not often find it expedient to be right, and there is little doubt that the close of the approaching session will leave the Democracy in a worse plight than it is now in. But that is not a prospect which the country need to regard with uneasiness.

MODERN FEUDALISM.

Cobham Hall, in the County of Kent, is a spot with which the readers of *Pickwick* may claim a certain amount of familiarity. The old church, with its monumental brasses and banners, can assert for itself a place in English history, in addition to its probably more enduring place in English fiction. The origin of the BROOKES, Barons of COBHAM, can hardly be said to have been lost in tradition. But they had antiquity enough to be esteemed quite an old family in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, and they had remained sufficiently prosperous to be able, in the sixteenth century, to found and endow a charitable institution for the maintenance of a score of poor people for all time coming, and to call in the aid of INIGO JONES to build for them a new ancestral seat, the present Cobham Hall.

The loyalty of the COBHAMS proved too stubbornly consistent to follow the dynastic changes of a century later. So it happened that about one hundred and fifty years ago the Cobham manor found a place on the roll of confiscated estates. It was purchased by a successful Irish merchant of the name of BLIGH, and it is one of his descendants who, under the title of sixth Earl of DARNLEY, is the present lord of Cobham Hall. This gentleman has lately earned for himself a brief notoriety by a remarkable correspondence which has passed between him and one of his tenants. Among the posts of honor and dignity held by Lord DARNLEY was that of Colonel of the West Kent Yeomanry, a cavalry regiment of Militia whose membership is chiefly drawn from the sons of neighboring farmers. As not unfrequently happens in such cases, Lord DARNLEY quarreled with the officers of his corps, and thus found his position so irksome that he resigned. So far, no particular exception could be taken to the conduct of the noble Colonel of Yeomanry. Dispassionate observers would probably conclude that he was in the wrong, since he was left in a minority of one as opposed to the other officers of his regiment. But that was a reflection which would seem to be little calculated to disturb the serenity of a Conservative peer with a comfortable rent-roll and highly aristocratic connections.

Curiously enough, however, JOHN STUART BLIGH, sixth Earl of DARNLEY, felt as unwilling as any obscure commoner to be left in a minority. When he resigned from the West Kent Yeomanry he expected all his tenants' sons who belonged to the same corps to show their sympathy with his cause by following his example. Almost to a man they did so, evidently agreeing with their landlord that no other course was open to them. There was but one exception, and he was the son of a tenant of Lord DARNLEY who had removed his residence to the neighboring town of Gravesend, and who had been elevated to the dignity of Mayor of that prosperous borough. Lord DARNLEY did not like non-resident tenants, but in consideration of the unhealthiness of the farm occupied by Mayor LAKE he had not insisted on the observance of the usual rule in his case. But when young LAKE made what the Earl considered an ostentatious display of his independence by preferring his duty to the State to that which he was supposed to owe to his landlord, the owner of Cobham suddenly discovered that he had been too lenient with his aspiring tenant. He wrote a very *naïve* letter to Mr. LAKE, reminding him that his son has "singled himself out from the body of my tenantry to attach himself to colors to which I am well known not to be friendly." The Earl can only account for this extraordinary want of "good taste" and "good feeling" on the part of young LAKE by referring to the change of residence whereby his father had "entered upon a position and formed associations different from the tenant farmers on the estate generally." He even hinted at what he seems to consider a still graver charge, viz., that Mr. LAKE'S own "tone on the subject in question has not been in harmony with that of the other tenants."

A man who could permit his son to remain a member of a regiment from which his landlord had retired in disgust, who had only been present at one of the annual tenants' dinners in five years, and who could even be suspected of publicly expressing opinions unfavorable to the conduct of his landlord, was evidently not a proper tenant to retain on Cobham Manor. Mr. LAKE had been for thirty-three years "a good tenant as to care and culture," and was, doubtless, unimpeachable in the matter of rent payments. But, for having forgotten at a critical moment that he was expected to surrender his liberty of speech and action at the bidding of his "feudal lord," he has been ordered to quit a farm in which he has sunk a good deal of capital, in the expectation that his occupancy would be regulated by conditions similar to those which govern any other commercial transaction.

It is preposterous enough to find anybody in these days trying to restore the old relation between lord and vassal, but the attempt seems doubly absurd when it is made by a mushroom Irish peer, whose ancestors probably occupied the position of serfs at a time when feudalism was a living power. The cringing way in which the fellow-tenants of Mr. LAKE have repudiated all sympathy with his course, and have sustained the action of their landlord, certainly goes a long way to explain the existence of unconscious arrogance like that exhibited by Lord DARNLEY. The entire episode is a good illustration of how extremes meet. The aristocratic presumption of the lord of Cobham is, after all, a twin product of the same union between ignorance and arrogance which gives us the dictation of Democratic "Bosses" in the great cities of this Union.

LANGUAGE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

From time to time discussions spring up in various cities regarding the propriety of teaching German in the public schools. This, obviously, is a question for each city to settle for itself, and whether it should be decided for or against the project depends mainly on the number of parents, contributing to the schools, who desire that German shall be taught, and are willing that their children shall give the time necessary for the very limited benefit attained. It does not follow that this number will be the largest where Germans are most numerous, for German children can and do learn the language at home several thousand times better than they could possibly acquire it in the schools.

But there is a language the teaching of which does not receive the attention that it ought to receive, concerning which there is no dispute at all, and of the importance of which there is no doubt. It is a language which is quite as serviceable to children of German parentage as to those whose parents are Americans, and one which, in the ordinary affairs of life, is generally supposed to be indispensable, though it is very rarely clearly or readily used. We refer to the English language. It will be generally conceded by those who are familiar with the scholars in our schools, both public and private, that their knowledge of English is very superficial. We do not allude, in this criticism, to their spelling of it, for that is often remarkably accurate, or to general grammatical correctness, for that also is frequently as nearly perfect as could be expected. We have in mind the scholars' knowledge of the meaning of words, the distinctness of the impressions they seek to convey by them, and the ease and completeness with which these impressions are brought out.

In these regards the average attainment of our children is by no means what it ought to be, or what, with reasonable attention to the subject, it might be. They have a general carelessness with reference to language, which shows only too plainly that their minds have not been directed toward it as much or as skillfully as they should have been. No study is more fascinating to children, none can be carried on more conveniently in connection with other studies, and none repays a teacher more richly for labor and time spent upon it. Every moment in the day may be made to contribute its share to the general result. Every subject to which the children's attention is called may be made useful in the work. The main point is, teach the children to express themselves clearly. For this purpose work cannot be commenced too soon. One source of difficulty lies in the fact that habits of slip-shod and inaccurate expression are formed while the little ones are yet in the very "lowest" classes—as they are curiously called. There seems to be an impression among teachers that a child's use of language only becomes important when he begins to write "compositions," and that then it is only to be attended to by criticism of those remarkable productions. But in reality it is in what are usually known as the primary grades that children can be taught most readily and most thoroughly that which is now left to be half taught when they are older.

It is frequently said that clear thinking is essential to clear speaking; but this truism has only a limited application in the case of children. For the most part their thoughts on the subjects which naturally interest them, or in which they can be made to take an interest, are clear enough. It would be nearer the truth to say that it is careless speaking that with them leads later on to careless thinking. If a child in the earlier part of his schooling is required to know exactly what he wants to say, and then taught to say that and nothing else—a process which can be made very pleasant to them by a skillful teacher—he will form habits of which he will always feel the benefit. Few people realize how much the habitual misuse of words contributes to the deterioration of thought. It is incalculably easier for any one to think rapidly, easily, and correctly who has been early taught to be careful in expression. Nothing promotes what may be called an intellectual conscientiousness so much as showing children how to speak and write what they may have to say with accuracy, and then holding them responsible for doing so.

We do not lay the deficiencies of our children in these respects wholly at the door of the teachers, and especially not at that of the teachers in the public schools. They are, for the most part, ill-trained, overworked, and underpaid. They toil in something very like a tread-mill, in which the constant recurrence of too numerous duties uses up their strength and time, and leaves them little opportunity for the exercise of special ability, if they possess it. But the higher school authorities, who determine, at reasonable leisure, with what standard the teachers shall be required to comply, ought to be able to secure in some degree the improvement in the teaching of English which is generally acknowledged to be needed.

A PRE-HISTORIC ROAD.

America being a new country, is lamentably deficient in picturesque ruins. We have a few medieval castles built of wood, and at least one ancient baronial stronghold, constructed of granite on the banks of the Hudson, by the late EDWIN FORREST. Still a wooden castle, however nicely it may be painted, cannot be suspected even by the liveliest imagination of having ever sheltered anything more romantic than a prosperous broker, while a granite tower which can be scaled with a stepladder, and the summit of which can be commanded by a small boy with a croquet mallet perched on the back fence, is miserably unsatisfactory. Moreover, all our castles are in a wretchedly good state of preservation. Even if we know that Mr. Margin's ancestral towers are fully thirty years old, we also know that they are supplied with gas, hot and cold water, and the celebrated E Pluribus Unum hot-air furnace; and that there is not a particle of ruin anywhere on the premises, unless it may be a damaged velocipede in the possession of the heir to the estate. The truth is, we have not a respectable ruined building in the whole country, and even the well-meant attempt to convince us that the stone mill at Newport was built by Norwegian sea-kings, and not by the last generation of New-England farmers, has been a disheartening failure.

Of late years an attempt has been made to supply this dearth of antiquarian remains by the discovery of the ruins of vast structures, alleged to have been built by a race inhabiting this continent before the advent of the red men. Whenever a ridge of earth is found in any of the Western States it is declared to be a "mound," and a community of "Mound-builders" is invented and credited with having built it. That there are here and there occasional burial mounds heaped up by the Indians of a past generation, there is no question. That every ridge of earth in the Mississippi Valley is the work of hypothetical Mound-builders is, however, a wild and gratuitous assumption. If these Mound-builders really existed, they must have been the most unnecessary idiots that ever wantonly displayed their want of reason or instinct. We are requested to believe that they reared earth-works a dozen miles in length, and of enormous height and thickness, for no object unless it may have been to discourage the grizzly bears, or to suggest to the Indians that it was useless to try to shoot arrows through forty feet of solid earth. Moreover, if the Mound-builders really existed, where were their pockets? It must have taken scores of years to heap up these tremendous mounds, but in all that time no workman ever dropped a tobacco box or a broken beer bottle upon the scene of his labors; and no youthful Mound-builder ever lost a horse-shoe or a top, or a jack-knife or any other juvenile implement when playing near a half-finished mound. A people who had not advanced far enough in civilization to invent pockets out of which to drop small articles of property along their pathway, and thus give some degree of interest to the future students of archæology, could not have been capable of building works more gigantic than any ruins outside of Egypt. A Mound-builder who built purposeless mounds might be conceded to have existed and to have been a now extinct variety of idiot. A Mound-builder without pockets, and who never on any occasion dropped anything, is an insult to common sense.

It is evident that the inventors of the Mound-builders have themselves gradually arrived at this same conclusion. They have, therefore, latterly employed themselves in discovering ancient highways, built by an ancient race of Street and Paving Commissioners. Such a highway was discovered a few days since in West Virginia. It was a macadamized road, constructed out of broken bits of red sandstone bowlders. That no bowlders are to be found in that region, except in the shape of artificial gravel strewn on the surface of this pre-historic highway, will not in the least trouble its discoverer. That it was built numberless centuries ago is proved by the fact that it is covered to the tremendous depth of two and even three feet by alluvium. It followed the course of a river, and the imagination fails to grasp the vast period which a mountain stream would require in order to deposit two feet of mud upon its banks. So far, investigation has failed to light upon any tools or other articles belonging to the road-builders which might give a clue to their nationality; but the discoverers of the road have only to persevere in their search and they will be rewarded. The builders of a macadamized road must have had tools, and were certainly supplied with pockets, since the latter were invented long before Mr. MACADAM was born. Somewhere along the route of that pre-historic road lie pennies bearing the likeness of GEORGE III., or shovels stamped with the name of the Birmingham manufacturers. It is even possible that remains of Smith's clever machine for stone-breaking, (patented A. D. 1831,) may yet be exhumed from underneath the two or three feet of alluvium; and that some Richmond contractor may identify them as parts of the identical machine which he bought at Pittsburg when he undertook to lay out and construct this mysterious and pre-historic road. At any rate, the road is an improvement, considered as an antiquity, upon the Western mounds, for it is certainly the work of intelligent human beings, and it is probably quite as old as the genuine Indian burial-mounds which have been opened and robbed of their bones by ardent agricultural lovers of bone-phosphates.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS A. JENCKES.

Rhode Island has to mourn the loss of one of her ablest and most public-spirited citizens. Thomas A. Jenckes died at Cumberland yesterday, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Providence in 1818, graduated at Brown University in 1838, studied law, and became a prominent member of the Rhode Island Bar. Most of his practice was in cases which came under the cognizance of the United States Courts, and he consequently practiced oftener in other States than Rhode Island, and soon became well known at Washington. He was Clerk of the State Legislature from 1840 to 1845, and afterward served for five years as a member of that body. During the "Dorr rebellion" he was Private Secretary to Gov. King. He was first elected to Congress in 1863, and during the sessions of the Thirty-eighth Congress was Chairman of the Committee on Patents and of the Special Committee on Bankrupt Law. He was the author and advocate of the bill which established a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—a most beneficial measure, which passed in 1864, and in an amended form is now the law of the land. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and did much good work in both. In the former he was made Chairman of the Select Committee on the Civil Service, and during the latter made one of the most brilliant speeches of the session on "supplementary reconstruction." It was in the Fortieth Congress also that he introduced the bill with which his name will always be associated—"a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States and to promote the efficiency thereof." Mr. Jenckes introduced this bill in an admirable address, in which he contended that the principle set forth had always been applied to the military and naval services. "It is safe to assert," he said, "that the number of offices may be reduced to one-third, and the efficiency of the whole force of the civil service increased one-half, with a corresponding reduction of salaries for discontinued offices, if a healthy system of appointment and discipline be established for its government." He proposed free competition for the offices, a proper examination into the abilities and character of the contestants, and the bestowal of the appointments upon the most worthy candidates. Mr. Jenckes was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, since the adjournment of which he has not held public office. He did not live to see the civil service purified to the degree he wished, but some effort toward a better system resulted from his exertions; and though the prospect is not now so promising as it might be, a civil service on the basis of competitive examination, or some other test of fitness, it may confidently be predicted the country will at some future time demand, and insist on having.

The funeral of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes will take place to-morrow at 12:30 P. M.

JUDGE T. L. JEWETT.

Judge T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, died at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night. His death was without any premonition whatever, resulting from paralysis of the heart. His remains were sent to Philadelphia on a special train yesterday afternoon. Judge Jewett, who was a brother of Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Road, early in life settled in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. By a marriage contracted prior to that time he had a son, who was engaged in business in Philadelphia. His first wife having died, he married at that place the lady who becomes his widow. He practiced law some time at Cadiz, and then removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he soon achieved a high reputation as a practitioner in the civil courts, being contemporary with Edwin M. Stanton, Daniel L. and James Collyer, and other men who attained eminence as lawyers. In 1843 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Steubenville District, and upon the death of James Means, President of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, he was elected to fill the vacancy. He continued as President of that road until it was merged into the corporation known as the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, which was composed of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road, the Holliday's Cove Road, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company. Upon the organization of this corporation, in 1868, he became its President, and remained such until the election of Col. Scott in 1871. In 1859 the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad was placed under the control of a Receiver, and to that responsible office he was appointed, acting as such until the consolidation referred to. He was President of the Western Transportation Company at the time of the construction of the great iron bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville, in 1868, and prior to his removal to Philadelphia, in 1871, was prominently identified with many other railroad interests. Since his residence in Philadelphia, he had been connected more or less with business enterprises in the city and State. He continued one of the Directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and was associated with Col. Thomas A. Scott in a number of interests. At the time of his death he was President of the Philadelphia Warehousing Company. As a civil lawyer his reputation was a very high one, and it is said of him that there was no better counselor at the bar. He was a man of warm, generous impulses, whose friendship, when gained was lasting. His death resulted from paralysis. About three years ago he had an attack of it, while at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He had attained his sixty-seventh year, and up to a period only shortly prior to his death was apparently in the very best of health.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Booth acted *Iago* Wednesday at Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. "To play against the audience" is a phrase in the theatrical lexicon implying a condition of acting the difficulties of which are very well understood by artists. It means to fight against prejudices, to run counter to sympathies, to be in a state of hazardous antagonism to sentiments, and, in brief, to be successful, it argues that the audience shall thoroughly detest the character represented while it applauds the representation. Now this is precisely what Mr. Booth accomplishes in his personation of *Iago*. Despite all the adverse surroundings involved in appearing in such a part, he wins a great triumph in the fair domain of art. It is altogether removed from the common stock of *Iagos*, who perpetually parade their own cleverness, place themselves *en rapport* with the auditors, and carry into all they do the suggestion that *Othello* is a great fool and only fit to be duped. Mr. Booth's *Iago* stands apart, and far apart, from this ignoble companionship. It is a developed and perfectly proportioned character in itself, and not a mere foil or counterpoise to another. It has motives, purposes, and passions. It is bold, intellectual, subtle, and malign. Its subtlety moves through involutions that are not those of common-place craft, and ever progresses toward a defined end. Hypocrisy for the mere sake of hypocrisy, or of merely deceiving *Othello*, is no part of the character; it is the baneful flower of vice which springs from the root of its malignity. The wonderful art with which the character is built up and sustained by the actor is revealed in numerous passages. That art is particularly noticeable in the beginning of the third act when *Iago* first begins to practice on the generous but jealous nature of the Moor. The play of features is wonderful, and the modulations of voice, abrupt stoppages, and suggestive hesitations, are managed with rare skill. Everything is delicate and insinuating, and in all respects removed from the gross and apparent deception, which almost puts *Othello* beyond the pale of sympathy for being so readily practiced upon. Then the strong motive and purpose of all this deception are never lost sight of, and the keen hatred which *Iago* bears the Moor is well reflected in the fierce, fiendish look with which he glares upon his prostrate body at the close of the tragedy. Wednesday *Othello* was played by Mr. Harkins, who delivered with good emphasis and considerable passion several of the speeches, but who was much too colloquial at other important points. Mr. Barrymore was an acceptable *Cassio*, especially in the drunken scene, and in the subsequent exhibition of remorse he acted with much cleverness. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis was a very loving and gentle *Desdemona*, and the other rôles were pretty well filled. The setting of "Othello" was admirable, and some of the scenery was exquisitely beautiful. "Othello' was repeated last evening, Mr. Booth exchanging rôles with Mr. Harkins.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

Angier and Foussier's play, "Les Lionnes Pauvres," was last evening acted at the Lyceum Theatre by the French artists who lately made their first appearance at that house. We have already referred to the performances of the company as possessed of uncommon interest and artistic worth, and we feel quite justified at present in recording that good as were the opening entertainments, the most recent, if anything, exceed them in excellence and charm. We are glad to observe, however, that the announcements foreshadow a temporary relief, at all events, from the sombre pieces interpreted thus far. "Les Lionnes Pauvres" has indeed within it all the elements of a comedy in the strict sense of the word, but the themes of its satire are so sad that the brightest and strongest dialogue scarcely deadens the pain they inflict. "Les Lionnes Pauvres" turns upon the infidelity of a wife consequent upon a mad desire for the means to figure in fashionable society. *Seraphine Pommeau*, in her thirst for toilets, betrays her husband and, at the same time, a married friend, whose liege lord she lures into her toils. This subject forms the ground-work of the five acts into which the play is divided, but it is only proper to mention that, disagreeable as it seems, it is treated with so much dramatic power and enriched with so many passages in which *esprit* of the sharpest and most sparkling kind reveals itself at every step, as to now and then lose a great part of its repulsiveness. The representation last night was capital. The character of *Frederic Bordognon*, the skeptic and moralist, was admirably drawn by M. Mesières, and, as *M. Pommeau*, the aged, industrious, and unfortunate husband, M. Richez, (although occasionally rather monotonous, ever and anon rose to dignity and passion. M. Veniat was quite equal to *Leon Lecarnier*, the hero of the intrigue with *Seraphine*, and the husband of *Therese*, whom Mme. Clarence, pictured with exquisite delicacy and pathos. Mme. Gueymard was passable only as *Seraphine*, but Mme. Renard, as *Mme. Charlot*, furnished a remarkable sketch of that peculiar product of vice and trade combined, a French *marchande à la toilette*. The audience, which was large and brilliant, applauded the performance most heartily. To-morrow night, "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," a very amusing comedy, will be given.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM BENEFIT.

The performances given at the Academy of Music yesterday for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum were largely attended. Upward of $6,000 must have been received. The afternoon representation included acts from "The Overland Route," "Led Astray" and "The Mighty Dollar." In the evening Mr. John Brougham and Miss Marie Gordon commenced the proceedings, with Messrs. Lamb and Wheelock and Mme. Ponisi, "The Serious Family" being the play. How capitally Mr. Brougham portrays such a character as *Captain Murphy Maguire* need only be suggested: he has lost none of his lightness of touch and earnestness of manner, and hence it will be understood that the spectators were kept in unbroken merriment from the time he appeared until the curtain fell. Miss Marie Gordon's *Widow Delmaine* was another specimen of expressive and dainty acting, and, indeed, everything went well. After "The Serious Family" came a long succession of miscellaneous incidents, Miss Julia Matthews playing in "The Maid of Munster," Mr. J. W. Carroll reciting, and sundry songs, "acts," &c., following. The whole affair was under the direction of Mr. W. E. Floyd, and the stage was managed by Mr. J. W. Carroll.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A movement is on foot in London to provide a peal of bells and chimes for St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Greek journals announce the death of Mrs. Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens." She was seventy-six years of age.

France produces only one-half of the wood she uses for fuel, despite the considerable forests that everywhere cover the country.

An Intercolonial Free-trade act has been passed by the South Australian Parliament, and Port Darwin has been declared a free port.

The British Admiralty has just approved the drawing of two new armor-plated ships, and preparations are already begun for their construction.

A monument to Bishop Thomas Kingo, of Odense, the first Danish hymn-writer, has been unveiled at Odense. Bishop Kingo, who died in 1703, was of Scottish descent.

The views of Arctic scenery that appear in the *Illustrated London News* are the first examples of drawing on wood that have been actually executed in the Polar regions.

Dr. Russell, the Glasgow Medical Officer of Health, reports that in several recent outbreaks of typhoid fever in that city milk was found to be the active agent in carrying the contagion.

A London *Times* correspondent states that the Czar has just given a young Jew, named Frehmann, a commission in the Russian Army. Frehmann is the first Jew who has ever attained the position of officer.

The three persons, Capt. Goodenough, of the British Navy, and two of his crew, who were wounded with poisoned arrows by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, all died of tetanus. It is not known with certainty what the nature of the poison was.

Another monster telescope, the largest yet attempted, is in course of construction at Dublin for the Austro-Hungarian Government. The object glass will have an aperture of twenty-seven inches, and the total length is to be about thirty-two feet.

The experiments made with naphtha as fuel for steam-engines, in the south of Russia, have yielded such satisfactory results as to induce the Imperial Government to order its regular use henceforth in all vessels stationed on the Caspian.

A committee has been formed at Florence for the purpose of celebrating, next May, the centenary of Cristofori, the alleged inventor of the piano. The principal feature of the celebrations will be international concerts on a large scale. The Abbé Liszt has promised to play.

At the request of the British Government Germany has enacted a law forbidding the transportation in German ships of natives of the South Pacific Islands to supply the labor market of other places. The bill follows the provisions of the penal code against the slave trade.

A Paris writer is wondering what becomes of all the lost children in Paris. He says: "The newspapers record their disappearance almost daily. Two quarters ought to be well looked after, especially as their operations are now very active—the sausage-making machines and the schools of medicine!"

The British expedition to North-west Africa for the purpose of endeavoring to open a direct communication with the centre of that continent is to start next month. At a recent meeting at Bristol it was stated that the cost of it would be about three millions sterling, but there must be some mistake there.

The Dublin *Express* tells us that the house of an old man named Bullock, residing near the Roman Catholic chapel of Aghagallin, within about four miles of Lurgan, has been wrecked because he refused to contribute in aid of some charity on behalf of which a sermon was preached in the chapel. The Police have succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

It is stated that the Russian Government is engaged in a fresh raid against socialist agitators. Arrests have been effected in numerous places, among others at Moscow, Tula, Odessa, Riazan, and St. Petersburg. In one village alone, near Moscow, thirty working men have been seized by the Police. Some of the prisoners attempted resistance, and one of them was killed.

When the British Arctic expedition was being fitted out the German Government sent over officers to examine the details with a view to send out an expedition of their own next

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

A LARGER DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY THAN WAS FIRST ANTICIPATED—BIGELOW BEHIND HIS TICKET—SPINNER AND DANFORTH AHEAD OF THEIRS—TABLE OF COUNTY MAJORITIES.

The later and corrected returns from the interior of the State, and from the adjacent Counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, as well as this County, increase the Democratic majority much beyond what the earlier advices indicated it would be. New-York foots up 1,400 more than was first calculated upon, Kings about one thousand, and the others in proportion. The majority for the Democratic State ticket now appears to be 12,578; but this may possibly be increased, for it appears that Bigelow ran much behind his ticket in some localities. On the other hand, Danforth and Spinner, on the Republican side, ran ahead of their tickets, especially in the western counties and southern tier, where both are very popular. In the following table of majorities, the larger portion of them may be depended on as being absolutely correct; the others are estimates based on the best obtainable data:

	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.		Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Albany	..	583	Oneida	..	100
Allegany	2300	..	Onondaga	3000	..
Broome	462	..	Ontario	..	27
Cattaraugus	800	..	Orange	..	546
Cayuga	1750	..	Orleans	1000	..
Chautauqua	1640	..	Oswego	1154	..
Chemung	..	789	Otsego	..	400
Chenango	700	..	Putnam	400	..
Clinton	400	..	Queens	..	1562
Columbia	..	194	Rensselaer	..	199
Cortland	625	..	Richmond	..	526
Delaware	330	..	Rockland	..	150
Dutchess	350	..	Saratoga	1304	..
Erie	2744	..	Schenectady	175	..
Essex	90	..	Schoharie	..	1500
Franklin	750	..	Schuyler	337	..
Fulton and			Seneca	..	540
Hamilton	500	..	Steuben	..	500
Genesee	750	..	St. Lawr'ce	5000	..
Greene	..	350	Suffolk	..	267
Herkimer	500	..	Sullivan	..	400
Jefferson	800	..	Tioga	400	..
Kings	..	8259	Tompkins	170	..
Lewis	..	400	Ulster	..	2400
Livingston	600	..	Warren	350	..
Madison	1500	..	Wash'gton	2000	..
Monroe	2500	..	Wayne	1000	..
Montgomery	..	164	Westchester	..	1300
New-York	..	29401	Wyoming	1118	..
Niagara	..	270	Yates	750	..
Total				38249	50827
Democratic majority					12578

THE LEGISLATURE.

The later returns make some changes in the list of Assemblymen elect. George I. Post, Republican, is elected in the First District of Cayuga; Wm. H. Whitney, Democrat, in the First District of Chautauqua; Judson C. Nelson, Democrat, in Cortland; Isaac H. Maynard, Democrat, in the Second District of Delaware; Jacob Worth, Republican, in the Fifth District of Kings; Alexander H. Crosby, Democrat, in Lewis; Amos A. Bissell, Democrat, in the First District of Niagara; Hiram Maxfield, Democrat, in the Second District of Ontario; Kneeland Townsend, Republican, in Richmond; J. E. B. Santee, Republican, in the Second District of Steuben; Samuel P. Gardiner, Democrat, in Suffolk; Samuel D. Halliday, Democrat, in Tompkins; Emory W. Gurnee, Democrat, in the First District of Wayne, and John Sutherland, Democrat, in Yates. These changes make the two branches of the Legislature to stand as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	22	72	94
Democrats	10	56	66
Republican majority	12	16	28

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

James Noxon's (Rep.) majority for Justice of the Supreme Court, Fifth District, is about 2,000. The following are the names of the Judges elected:

Districts.
2d. Jackson O. Dykeman, Ind. Dem.
3d. Austin Melvin Osborn, Dem.
4th. Augustus Bockes, Rep.
5th. James Noxon, Rep.
7th. James C. Smith, Rep.
8th. George Barker, Rep.

THE CITY VOTE.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS.

According to returns supplied to the reporters at Police Head-quarters, Bigelow's majority in this City reaches 29,401. The following are the figures in detail:

Dists.	Seward.	Bigelow.	Dists.	Seward.	Bigelow.
1	1219	3941	13	3091	2732
2	671	3786	14	1263	2797
3	753	3377	15	2410	4449
4	1209	4885	16	2219	4288
5	2433	3024	17	3721	5077
6	1212	3164	18	2112	4620
7	2507	2016	19	1071	2835
8	3188	3467	20	3822	6010
9	3738	2843	21	3528	5735
10	2165	2707	23d Ward	1093	1553
11	3249	245	24th Ward	557	931
12	2209	280			
Total				49500	78901
Bigelow's majority					29,401

THE DISTRICT ALDERMEN AND CIVIL JUSTICES.

No authentic returns have been received of the vote for District Aldermen or for Civil Justices. It is reported, however, that Alderman Robinson, the Republican candidate in the Fourth District, has been defeated by Bryan Reilly, the Anti-Tammany nominee, and that Charles Clancy has been re-elected Civil Justice of the Second District, defeating his opponent, Denis Burns. With these exceptions the list already published of successful candidates will be found correct.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

It was announced yesterday that a mistake had been made in counting the ballots cast for Assemblymen in the Sixth District of Kings County. The corrected count gives the election to Jacob Worth, defeating Maertz by about seventy votes. John C. Jacobs claims to have been elected in the Third Senatorial District over Col. James Cavanagh, Republican, but the question has not been decided yet. For Aldermen there are contests in two wards—the Eighth and Twenty-fifth. In the Eighth Ward McIntyre, Democrat, claims to have been elected by a small majority over Arnott, Republican, and in the Twenty-fifth Ward Easton, Democrat, claims to be elected instead of Hill, Republican. Should both cases be decided in favor of the Democrats, which, however, is not at all likely, the new Board of Aldermen will still be Republican by a majority of one. In the Ninth Assembly District Col. Cropsey claims to have been elected over McGroarty, Democrat, by a small majority. The contests can only be decided by the official count.

SERENADING SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Phelps, and Judges elect Sanford, Gildersleeve, Van Schaick, and Van Hoosen will be the recipients this evening of a grand serenade by the Anti-Tammany organization of this City. The music will be furnished by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, consisting of forty pieces and a full corps of forty drummers. The affair is under the management of Gerard Betts, Bernard Casserly, R. B. Roosevelt, John A. McGowan, and other prominent citizens.

The John J. O'Brien Association last evening serenaded Fred Gugel, Jr., Assemblyman elect of the Eighth District; Casper A. Baaden, Senator elect, and John A. Dinkel, the successful candidate for Civil Justice, at their respective residences. The members of the association assembled at 8 o'clock at their head-quarters, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, and, headed by a portion of the Ninth Regiment Band, went to the house of Mr. Gugel, No. 68 Orchard street. After the band had played several selections, and the compliment had been appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Gugel, the serenaders visited the houses of Messrs. Baaden and Dinkel, and honored those gentlemen in a similar manner. The members of the association then returned to their club-house.

WISCONSIN.

CONFLICTING RETURNS FROM MADISON AND MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—A private dispatch from Madison states that the Republicans there concede the election of the Democratic State ticket, with the exception of Governor, and a Democratic majority in the Legislature. Returns received here, however, indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, except, perhaps, Baetz and Graham, and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Special dispatches to the *Journal* and the *Post and Mail* say returns received at Madison, Wis., last night and this morning have decidedly changed the complexion of the election in that State, and created considerable excitement. The Democrats claim that their whole ticket has been elected, Taylor's majority being small and that of the other candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties, and will undoubtedly be very close. The Republicans still claim Ludington's election by about 3,000 majority. Further returns are awaited with much anxiety.

LUDINGTON'S MAJORITY ABOUT ONE THOUSAND.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—The returns that have been received from the remote towns to-day are generally unfavorable to the Republicans. It will require the official count to determine the result absolutely. Ludington, the Republican candidate for Governor, is probably elected by about one thousand majority. The rest of the Republican ticket is probably defeated. The complexion of the Legislature is in doubt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT BEGUN—PIOLETT AND THE GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The latest returns from the State up to 10 o'clock this evening show that the vote outside of the city between Hartranft and Pershing has been very close. On the official count, which commenced to-day throughout the State, it is believed that Hartranft will gain some, though it would not be surprising for him to come here with but 1,000 votes in his favor. Rawle, for State Treasurer, will not be much behind, as the returns indicate that the Granger vote which Piolett so much relied upon did not come up for him, but rather went for the Republican candidate. In Monroe County Pershing had 1,968, while Piolett beat him one vote. The Grangers of Mifflin County did not vote for Piolett, but combined their influence with the middlemen, who helped Rawle. In one-third of the counties heard from officially the vote for Governor stands nearly even, with the chances in favor of Hartranft. Alleghany, it is expected, will give a better showing, and the calculations made heretofore on Hartranft's majority of 20,000 will be nearly correct, although it may be decreased 1,000. The Philadelphians have been depending in a measure on Aleck McClure's tables, but he has run about six thousand short each day, and in their dilemma they feel bound to forego everything and wait until the full official majorities are announced from Harrisburg. The official majorities will not be received until to-morrow or Saturday.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FROM SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The following returns are official: Schuylkill County, Pershing's majority, 1,338; Lycoming County, Pershing's majority, 1,153; Huntington County, Pershing's majority, 59; Montgomery County, Hartranft's majority, 35; Mifflin County, Pershing's majority, 140; Dauphin County, Hartranft's majority, 1,870; Northumberland County, Pershing's majority 876; Centre County, Pershing's majority 1,407; Delaware County, Hartranft's majority 1,996; Berks County, Pershing's majority 6,569, Cumberland County, Pershing's majority 736; Bucks County, Pershing's majority 287; Clarion County, Pershing's majority 1,055.

Milford, Penn., Nov. 4.—The official vote for Governor in Pike County is: Pershing, 1,056; Hartranft, 434. For State Treasurer—Piollet, 1,069; Rawle, 422. The Democrats elect all their officers except one Commissioner. Hartranft's vote was a great surprise to the Democrats.

Erie, Penn., Nov. 4.—The official returns from the entire county (Erie) give Hartranft 6,699, Pershing 4,744, Brown, Temp., 120, Rawle 6,809, Piollet 4,644, Butterfield, Rep., for State Senator, 1,277 majority.

KANSAS.

RETURNS FROM SEVENTY-SIX LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

Kansas City, Nov. 4.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from seventy-six of the 103 legislative districts in Kansas, which show the election of thirty-nine straight Republicans and thirty-seven opposition, classed under the head of Democrats, Independents, and Reformers. Last year only twenty-six members went into the opposition caucus, showing the contest this year has been considerably closer than ever. The Democrats also elect a Senator in the only district where there was a vacancy, and also elect a District Judge in Fort Scott, one of the three vacancies. The proportion of Democrats and Reformers and Opposition local tickets was unusually large, and the results show a larger number of such tickets elected this year than ever before in the history of the State.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 10,000—THE LEGISLATURE TWO-THIRDS REPUBLICAN.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4.—The latest estimates on the vote for Governor show that Pillsbury, Rep., has a majority of about 10,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. Pfaender, Rep., for State Treasurer, ran considerably behind his ticket, but is elected by probably 5,000 majority.

THE EXPLOSION AT BOUND BROOK.

CORONER'S INQUEST INTO THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—NO BLAME ATTACHED TO ANY PERSON.

The inquest on the victims of the locomotive explosion at Bound Brook was held yesterday in Union Hall, Bound Brook, before Justice James P. Bush, acting Coroner. Great interest was manifested in the case by railroad men. The case was conducted by District Attorney J. V. Voorhees for the State and Hugh M. Gaston, attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad. John Connelly, aged eighteen years, a water boy, was the first witness. He testified that he stood in the end of the caboose car next the engine; the caboose was somewhat shattered; he also testified to the death of five men.

Jacob Heck, the night watchman in whose care the engine was the night before, testified that when the engine was brought out in the morning it seemed to be in good condition, the injector working all right; at 6:20 she was run on a siding and the boiler filled, after which it was run up the track for ten minutes; the engine had 110 pounds of steam on when it left the shop, and would "blow off" at that pressure; had understood the engine was nine years old; it has stood for over four hours on a siding when full of water under like circumstances.

Frederick Scheffleman, the next witness, was on the train, going to his work, when the engine came to a stand to let him off; he saw the engineer try the water-gauges; he tried two gauges; steam came out of the first and second gauges; saw the engineer put on the water and ten minutes after heard the explosion.

John Davis, a machinist, testified that he had examined the wreck. He said the engine appeared to have been made of good, durable iron, the crown-plate especially. The crown-plate seemed to have been made extra strong.

Augustus Tillman, an engineer of Raritan, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

George B. Munn, another expert, testified that the iron of which the boiler was made was good; he had been on the broken boiler and had examined it; cause of explosion was want of water. Other experts were also examined, and testified about the same.

George Jenkins testified that the engineer of the Centralia had told him that he expected the company to ask him to take the engine to Amboy for the purpose of bringing up a coal train, but that rather than do so he would resign, as the engine was not fit to pull a heavy train, saying, at the same time, that the engine should have been put in the shop months ago, as he [Cope] "could not tell how soon the old thing might blow up." The conversation occurred about two weeks ago. Witness had also heard Cope tell a man who was on the engine to get off, as it might explode at any time.

The evidence on the part of the State was closed here, and the defense called as their first witness J. F. Kinsey, a master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who testified that the Centralia was made by Mason, of Taunton, Mass., and was purchased in 1864, and was as good as any on the road. William Stevenson, transportation agent of the Easton and Amboy Road at Bound Brook, testified to the steadiness and sobriety of the engineer, Cope.

After an hour's deliberation the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the death of the men in question had been caused by the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive Centralia, No. 49, of the New-Jersey Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; that the cause of the explosion was unknown, and that they attached no blame to any person.

THE PITTSTON BANK ROBBERY.

Pittston, Penn., Nov. 4.—Theodore Strong, President of the First National Bank, says: "Our only loss by the recent robbery was $438. The bonds stolen were not the property of the bank, and are believed to be without value to the thieves."

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

ADMIRAL ALMY AND THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—MRS. GAINES' SUIT AGAINST MR. CUSHING—THE NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE INTERIOR.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the naval forces on the North Pacific station, reports to the department under date of Honolulu, Sept. 25, that he would leave that port on the flag-ship Pensacola on that day for Lower California and the west coast of Mexico. On the 23d of September Admiral Almy, accompanied by several officers of the Pensacola, called at Iolani Palace and took formal leave of the King. The Admiral made a short address, to which the King responded, referring to the many pleasant hours he had passed on board the Pensacola, as well as on shore, in the company of Admiral Almy and his officers. The King said: "I thank you for the kind expression of the interest which you and your officers feel in the prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as well as for your friendly wishes for my personal welfare, and that of the Queen, the Prince, and the members of my family. May you have a prosperous voyage; and should your Admiral or any of your officers at any time return to these islands, you will always meet with a welcome." The Pensacola had been for seven months in the Hawaiian waters, and there were many expressions of regret over her departure.

The suit of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines vs. Caleb Cushing, which has been pending in the Special Term for many months, has been referred to the General Term, to be heard by all the Judges. This suit is for an injunction to restrain Mr. Cushing, our Minister to Spain, from interfering with certain claims that he contends have been either in whole or in part transferred to him in satisfaction of his services as the counsel of Mrs. Gaines.

Augustus S. Gaylord, of Saginaw City, Mich., has been tendered, and to-day accepted, the appointment of Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, vice William R. Smith, resigned. Mr. Gaylord is a lawyer of extensive practice, but has not heretofore been in public life. He will be commissioned this week.

Mail matter for the West Indies, awaiting dispatch from Baltimore by a steamer of the King Line, has been ordered to be forwarded to New-York for dispatch thence, via St. Thomas, by the steamer Carondelet, to sail from New-York on the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

When the additional Fast Mail service from New-York westward goes into operation on the 1st prox. there will be two postal-car trains run daily between New-York and Pittsburg, but only one between Pittsburg and points further west. The connections between Pittsburg and those points will be definitely determined hereafter, but Gen. Tyner says it is probable that the St. Louis connections, so far as postal-car service is concerned, will be made with the fast morning train from New-York, and that the new evening train will, as heretofore stated, be made to connect with Cincinnati.

In addition to the indictment against Julius Nickowski, charged with fraudulently obtaining $26,000 from the Government, true bills have been found by the Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy and presenting false claims against Gen. J. S. Negley, Henry Felterburg, Wiley Edwards, Lewis Peck, George Keilan, Albert Metcalf, R. C. Mitchel, G. A. Purdy, David C. Stewart, Frank Lowers, and Henry Waters, also against Sug Fert and ex-Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee.

In the Supreme Court to-day William M. Evarts concluded the argument in the Western Railroad cases, involving the right of the States to regulate rates for fare and freight. The cases thus far argued are those presented from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The case of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road presented from Iowa will be argued in January next. No decision will be made by the court until this case has been argued.

The Republican victories of Tuesday last will be celebrated here on Saturday. The programme embraces a salute of one hundred guns and serenades to the President and other prominent officials.

The annual report of Commissioner Pratt will not recommend any increase to the present rates of internal revenue taxes. During the last fiscal year the revenue derived from distilled spirits and kindred subjects of taxation was larger than during any year, except 1870, since internal taxes have been imposed. The receipts from tobacco were also in excess of previous years. The increased rates imposed by the act of March 3 last, which were hardly perceptible during the last fiscal year, will materially augment the receipts from those sources during the present and coming fiscal years, and will make any increase in the rates now imposed on those articles unnecessary.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS YESTERDAY.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following business was transacted: The second call of the calendar was resumed at case No. 422. Case No. 422, Elizabeth Lord Potter, Administratrix of Jesse Frank Potter, personal effects, &c., as master of the ship Oneida, destroyed by the Florida, April 24, 1863; submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Case No. 423, Elizabeth W. Lewis, Executrix, for the loss of merchandise on the Union Jack; William G. Law for plaintiff. Case No. 425 T. B. Wales et al., for loss of ship T. B. Wales, destroyed by the Alabama, Nov. 9, 1863. Case No. 426, T. B. Wales & Co., loss of merchandise. Case No. 433, Edgar Lincoln, for loss of personal effects. Case No. 609, Samuel Stevens et al., for loss of merchandise on the T. B. Wales. Case No. 945, John S. Farlow et al., for loss of merchandise on the T. B. Wales; submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel; C. C. Beaman, Jr., for claimants, F. W. Hacket for the United States. Case No. 434, John M. Caverly, for loss of personal effects; submitted; C. C. Beaman, Jr., for claimant. Case No. 436, J. S. Waterman et al., for loss of the Tacony, destroyed by the Alabama June 12, 1863; and Case No. 1,167, William G. Munday vs. the United States: submitted; Samuel Dickson for claimant, F. W. Hacket for the United States. Adjourned.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 21 having been determined upon as the date at which Messrs. Moody and Sankey will commence their work in Philadelphia, a meeting of ministers has been held and a Committee of Arrangements appointed, with Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., as Chairman, and Rev. C. P. Masden Secretary. They selected thirteen gentlemen to constitute an Executive Committee, who organized by electing George H. Stuart Chairman, John R. Whitney Treasurer, and Thomas K. Cree, Secretary.

The committees proceeded at once to work. The old freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirteenth and Market streets, was secured, plans for remodeling and changing the building were prepared by Mr. Hutton, the architect, and under his direction Mr. Adam A. Catanach, builder, began work upon the building. A large force of workmen is employed, and the building arranged to seat 10,000 people, with large rooms for inquiry and committee rooms, &c., will be ready for occupancy by the 20th of November. The building will be heated with steam, and a thorough system for lighting with gas has been adopted. The floor will rise at the back end of the building, and the back of the platform, seating 1,000 people, will also be elevated. Arrangements have been made to have 300 trained singers to assist Mr. Sankey whenever he may require a chorus.

It is estimated that the cost of arranging the depot for the religious meetings will reach $30,000. On this important part of the subject the Finance Committee says: "Relying upon the interest of the religious community in this great work, and believing that the Lord will put it into the hearts of His people to give willingly, the committee has decided to adopt the plan pursued in London, by which the whole expense of the meetings held in that city, amounting to $160,000, was furnished by voluntary gifts of the people, no subscriptions having been solicited. The committee, therefore, announce that contributions may be sent directly to their treasurer, Mr. John R. Whitney, or may be left for him with B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia National Bank. Contributions will also be received by either member of the Executive Committee. The committee trust that the responses will be prompt, that they may be able to pay for the work upon the building as it progresses. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, the committee deem it best to announce that they pay no compensation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey."

THREE MEN DROWNED IN LAKE HURON.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4.—Three fishermen, named Pascal Demond, James Short, and John Hepburn, left Harrisville, on Lake Huron, on Tuesday morning for their nets, and up to this evening had not returned. A thorough search has been made for them without success. To-day a compass, supposed to belong to their boat, was found in the lake, and it is believed the boat had swamped with the weight of nets, and that the three men perished.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A number of holders of stock in the Missouri Pacific Railway held a meeting in one of the rooms of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Drexel Building, yesterday afternoon, ex-Alderman Van Schaick presiding. Mr. Frank J. Bowman, attorney of St. Louis County, which he claimed to be the largest stockholder in the company, was the first person to address the meeting. He read a letter, of which the following is a copy:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1875.

Dear Sir: This afternoon a petition in equity was presented to Judge Treat for the appointment of a Receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. I telegraphed you about it, but the time occupied by examining it left me none to employ in writing to you, so as to send my letter by this evening's mail. This will go by to-morrow morning's, and probably reach you as soon. The petition is of twenty-three printed pages; is signed by Grant & Smith and Sharp & Broadhead, solicitors, James Grant of counsel; is sworn to at New-York, by Calvin Littlefield, before United States Commissioner Joseph Gutmeyer, (or Gulman, Jr.) You thus see it was determined on before we concluded to file a petition in bankruptcy. It is against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Trustees of the various mortgages upon the road: Henry F. Vail and Clinton B. Fisk, of New-York; Thomas Pierce, Oliver Ames, Charles F. Choate, William H. West, and William A. Hayes, of Massachusetts, and James A. Britton, of Missouri. It sets forth the various mortgages of the Atlantic and Pacific, including one for $1,500,000 "income bonds;" refers to the Pacific lease, and charges that it is necessary for the interests of all parties that the two roads should be managed as one road. * * *

Mr. Bowman then said that neither he nor the officers of St. Louis County had any intimation of these proceedings until they had been commenced. The county, a trustee for her citizens, claims to be stockholder in the old company of about $600,000, besides which the Atlantic and Pacific Road was debtor to St. Louis in the sum of $700,000, borrowed by that company. This unsecured debt was bearing seven per cent. interest, but none is being paid, although the reports of the road show a profitable business. In view of the facts stated in the letter, as well as the allegations of the company's inability to pay, he was at a loss to understand why Mr. Fisk had informed the stockholders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel meeting that the company was able to pay all its debts. He denounced as a fraud the attempt of the Atlantic and Pacific Company to sell stock after proceedings had been commenced to have a Receiver appointed. He could see only one way for the stockholders to proceed, and that was to push the bankruptcy proceedings, otherwise the $4,000,000 bonds might become a fixed debt. The query arose whether those bonds were of any value whatever. The Atlantic and Pacific Company had no occasion to issue them if their reports of earnings be true, and if untrue then they were issued only to deceive stockholders. He had received a telegram informing him of the appointment of Thomas T. Buckley, of New-York, and Oliver Garrison and John H. Beech, of St. Louis, as Receivers. He had learned that New-York bondholders were making an effort to have Messrs. Garrison and Beech removed, but from what he knew of Judge Treat he thought the effort would fail. He was of the opinion that a special committee should be appointed to arrange for the rescue of the Missouri Pacific from the clutches of the other company.

Mr. Cowdry spoke as to the value of the property. He held that the Missouri Pacific was one of the best roads in the country in productiveness, and it should be in market value. But to bring this about it would be necessary to separate it from the Atlantic and Pacific management, a road which by its own confession is in bankruptcy. The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific should resume ownership of their road. He desired to have the two properties divorced, no matter whether the Atlantic and Pacific was in favor of such divorce or not.

Mr. Clinton B. Fisk, one of the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, said he had been charged by the press with having purposely absented himself from the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Wednesday. He then gave a reasonable excuse for his non-attendance. He denied having said that his company was in good shape, and would pay its debts; what he did say was his company was poor. If the Attorney for St. Louis County believed that fraud had been attempted, if he believed there were no bonds in the hands of the company, then why did he express in writing to their President his willingness to take those "bogus" bonds in payment of the debt owed his county? He charged that Mr. Bowman had been after their company for many years; that he had worked hard to break it up. There was not the slightest idea of defrauding St. Louis County out of one dollar. It was true that the Missouri Pacific Road was a grand property, and when the Atlantic and Pacific bought its stock they supposed they were doing a good thing. Subsequently, the road was leased, but it had turned out a very onerous lease. Many attempts were made in the Legislature to reclaim the road to the State. Then came the panic of 1873, but they pulled right through, paying all obligations and taking the earnings of their own road to pay the dividends of the Missouri Pacific. The grasshopper visit was in part to blame for their losses. The Missouri Pacific last year had gone behind in its gross earnings nearly one million dollars. Improvement bonds were issued to the amount of $2,000,000, and then the Directors determined on issuing $4,000,000 mortgage bonds. The meeting for this purpose was held last Summer, to which every stockholder was invited by circulars and by advertisement published in the St. Louis papers. He asked if that was the way men acted when they desired to perpetrate a fraud.

The gentleman was asked if the report that the Directors had unloaded their stock was true. He answered that he could only answer for himself. He had not. That report originated in Wall street, and the cry against the company was going up daily. He courted the closest investigation. He would like to know if his associates were so infamous; if they were, he would like them hanged very high, and he would help to pull the rope. Mr. Bowman asked Mr. Fisk if he did not know that the Directors had unloaded. Mr. Fisk answered in the negative. The Chairman suggested that the Directors should answer for themselves. Mr. Pierce, President of the company, was the only one to respond. He said he had not sold or bought one single share. He owned only enough stock to qualify himself.

Mr. Fisk presented a list of the Directors of the road, and called particular attention to the St. Louis gentlemen against whom suspicion was directed. He thought the people of St. Louis would hardly agree with their representatives that the persons whose names he mentioned were not honorable, competent Directors. Mr. Bowman denied that any slur was intended to be cast upon the gentlemen named, but he was sure that in view of the existing feeling only two of the men named could be re-elected. Mr. Cowdry said that the present Directors should be compelled to resign. Mr. C. F. Stimpson expressed himself to the effect that the stockholders had nothing to do with the management of the road. After some further talk the meeting was adjourned to this afternoon.

AN ARTIST'S EFFECTS AT AUCTION.

The sale of the effects of the unfortunate artist, Pietro Vaini, who committed suicide at City Island last September, was commenced last evening by Messrs. Leavitt Brothers, at No. 817 Broadway. The hall was crowded with the lovers of art, among whom were many ladies and a number of artists. The walls were hung with oil-paintings, water-colors, crayon sketches, and costumes, coats of mail, &c., arranged with artistic effect. Among the oil-paintings were "Cardinal Wolsey Announcing the Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth," by Pinelli, and "The Provocation of St. Etienne," by Pinjol. Neither of these was sold last night, however. A large quantity of Spanish engravings and photographs were sold at about their value, but a small library of valuable books, containing fine engravings, was sold far below its actual worth. Three antique high-backed chairs, elaborately carved, sold for $6 50, $8, and $8 50, respectively, while a modern and much worn easy chair brought $8. The artist's desk sold for $14, after some spirited bidding, and was evidently purchased as a memento of the deceased. Two splendid carved wood sarcophagi were sold respectively for $100 and $52 50. A chest of etching tools ordered in Florence by Mr. Vaini a few days before his death and lately received, was disposed of at $18 50, about one-third the value of the instruments. A majolica garden-stool valued at $100 sold for $18, while an ordinary wickerwork basket and stand brought $11. A miscellaneous collection of curiosities, comprising suits of armor, halberds, helmets, a bow and arrows, and a card of daggers were purchased as curiosities, at their full value. Besides these there was a complete cabinet of Chinese curiosities, consisting of ivory chop-sticks, various articles wrought in agate, and the shoe, garter, and leggings of a Chinese lady. A quantity of Persian and Turkish floor cloths and rugs completed the assortment. The sale will be continued this evening, when the large collection of oil-paintings and water-color drawings will be disposed of.

THE TEMECULA INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—A petition is being circulated in San Bernardino, San Diego, and Los Angeles Counties, addressed to Senator Sargent, asking for an adjustment of the Temecula Indian question, and the purchase of reservation lands for the Temecula Indians. D. A. Dryden, Indian Agent, has returned to Los Angeles from the Indian country. He reports that there is no eligible Government land on which to place the Indians, and recommends the purchase of the Temecula Ranch for them. On his return he found a dispatch from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith granting his request for authority to expend $500 for the immediate necessities of the Indians, and expressing the hope to be able shortly to make arrangements for leasing the Ranch, subject to purchase when funds are appropriated.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FORTUNES OF THE VAN COTTS.

AN ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF AN OLD HOLLAND BURGOMASTER—ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THE MONEY LEFT BY HIM.

A meeting of the Van Cott Association, composed of members of the Van Cott family, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Van Cott, the celebrated lady revival preacher. The association has been organized for the purpose of recovering, if possible, the money left by Burgomaster Kaatz in the seventeenth century, which is supposed to have been accumulating in Holland ever since. The original amount is not definitely known, but it is thought to have been large, and with the accumulations of interest at two and one-half per cent. per annum, is now variously estimated at from forty to sixty million dollars. During the wars in Holland in 1662 Burgomaster Kaatz, or Von Kaatz, sent his sons to America for safety, fearing lest they should become engaged in the wars. This custom was general among men of wealth at the time, and the Government, in consequence, passed a law for the protection of the rights of the heirs, providing that the money left by the parents of children who did not claim their inheritance should be placed in what was called the Orphans' Fund, and should bear interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum. Von Kaatz died while his children were away, and his money was placed in the Orphans' Fund. The sons, either four or five in number, settled in and around New-York. Their names were Claes Cornelius, David, Peter Prau, John, and (it is said) William. There is abundant evidence that they and their descendants have continued to reside in this neighborhood ever since, and that the name gradually formed itself into Van Cott. The family is now very large, and its genealogy is preserved partly in writing and partly by tradition. Some of the records of the family were, however, lost in a church which was destroyed by fire in Brooklyn over a century ago. The majority of the heirs claim to have sufficient evidence to substantiate their claim to portions of any property left by the old Burgomaster Von Kaatz, but the lapse of time and destruction of documents will doubtless render it difficult for many of them to prove their descent. One of the four or five sons is said to have returned to his native land and to have left a considerable property, which, in the absence of direct issue, is also supposed to belong to the descendants of his brothers.

During the first century following the exodus of the family it is said that the interest accruing on the money left by the head of the family was sent over to the heirs in merchandise, various shipments of iron pots and other iron ware being received, and, it is to be supposed, charged on account. At about the time of the Revolutionary War these payments of interest ceased, but the reason is not now clearly understood. During the celebrated Thirty Years' War, in 1811, it is said, the laws of Holland were changed, and the provision in relation to the Orphans' Fund was changed; so that under the new law money that remained unclaimed at the end of thirty years from the time of its incorporation into the fund reverted to the Government. This provision, it is claimed, however, does not apply to the money which was already in the fund at the time of the alteration of the law, which the heirs suppose to be still subject to the demands of the rightful claimants. Among the interesting documents now in the possession of some of the heirs is a copy of a tax levy made in 1685 on the property of Claes Cornelius Von Kaatz by the authorities of the town of Bushwick, which levy shows him to have been the possessor of thirteen morgens of land (a morgen being an acre) and a considerable quantity of live stock. There is also an iron kettle and an iron spoon, both sent over in the shipments of merchandise which were sent as interest money.

It is supposed now that if a claim be preferred in proper form and substantiated by the proper evidence, the Government of Holland will pay over to the heirs of the old burgomaster the amount of the inheritance, with the accrued interest. In order to make such a claim it is desirable first to know the exact condition of affairs, and for this purpose the Van Cott Association proposes to procure a copy of the Government records through a Mr. Edward B. Humphreys, who is now in Amsterdam. Mr. Humphreys, who is a Bowery photographer, has been for some time in Holland, having gone over at first to investigate a claim of his wife's on an inheritance in that country. He is conversant with the language of the country and with the manner of keeping public records which prevails there. He is now there in the interests of the heirs to the Albertson, the Van Seiclen, and other estates, and proposes to furnish the Van Cott Association with a copy of the records relating to their property. He demands, besides a fee, that in case there shall prove to be any property there which is recoverable, he shall have charge of the litigation necessary to recover it and shall receive as his fee ten per cent. of the amount recovered.

These terms have been agreed to by the association, of which ex-Judge William H. Van Cott, is President, and Mr. John Contrell is Secretary, and an assessment of $5 per member has been made. About $130 has been raised, and efforts were made yesterday to increase the membership to such a number that the assessment should furnish the amount of money demanded by Mr. Humphreys. Three or four new members signed the roll, and others promised to join if they found that they could prove their descent. Repeated efforts have been made before to recover this money, but without success. About forty years ago a meeting of the Van Cotts was held in Tammany Hall, at which one of the family, a lawyer, was empowered to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the money, but the heirs never received any benefits from his efforts. This, it is now said, was because of his ignorance of the Dutch forms, with which Mr. Humphreys is said to be conversant. It is also said that about 1840 an advertisement appeared in some of the newspapers of this country calling upon the heirs of the estate to claim the money, as, if they did not, it would revert to the Government. This would seem to indicate that the law of 1811 referred to above was intended to apply to the moneys already in the Orphans' Fund, but the correctness of this part of the story is questioned.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

INVESTIGATION AT THE FLATBUSH ASYLUM CONTINUED—TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

The investigation into the management of the Kings County Insane Asylum, by Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, and a special committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Hunter, was continued yesterday afternoon, at No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn. There were present John J. Van Nostrand, Judge Greenwood, Dwight Johnson, Charles J. Townsend, and others.

Mrs. Mary Strybing, German Visitor of the Ladies' Local Visiting Committee of the asylum, was first called as a witness, and testified that she had visited the asylum once or twice a month since the Spring of 1874; met the physicians; the present physicians never visited the halls with witness, though the former physicians did; the physicians did not act like gentlemen when ladies visited the asylum; they never arose when ladies entered the office, but smoked, talked, and lolled about in their chairs when ladies were present; on one occasion an inmate, a German woman, told the witness that the nurse had struck her with a piece of wood; another patient, Mary Yeager, who suffered from periodical insanity, complained on one occasion that she had been badly hurt and beaten; another patient, an old woman, showed witness her wrists, where skin had been taken off in places as large as a five-cent piece; this had been done by the nurse's finger-nails; witness had never seen Dr. Blanchard or any of the present medical staff in the wards, with a single exception; the food was of poor quality; witness did not think the asylum was properly managed; thought there should be some German nurses.

Miss Robinson was then recalled, and testified that the steward gave males access to the female wards; witness met him once with two men, visitors, to whom he was exhibiting the patients; Michael Brady, who was one of seven employes discharged for stealing from the store-room, kept a boarding-house in what was known as the English neighborhood, and witness understood that the boarding-house was kept up on food stolen from the asylum; he had been seen carrying out of joints of meat.

Timothy Gill Harleigh, an attendant at the asylum, was next examined. Witness had been employed at Hanwell Asylum, near London, England, for eight years; was fifteen months at the mad-house at Chiswick; also at the Peckham House, Peckham; in Grove Hall, at Bowe; at Northumberland House, Stoke-Knowington, and at other places in England and the United States, especially at Washington, Cleveland, and the Flatbush Asylum; witness had been an attendant on the insane for twenty-four years, and believed now that he knew what the treatment of the insane should be; when Dr. Blanchard first came to the charge of the Flatbush asylum he did not ask that special cases should be brought to his attention; once he do not go into the ward under witness' care at all for nineteen days, and when he at last appeared it was only to show some friend through the hall; he did not generally visit the hall more than once in a week or ten days; on his official visits he merely passed through the halls and asked if there were any sick; the attendants could use their discretion as to how they would restrain patients; in other asylums an attendant was always required to report at once to the physicians; the cook, engineers, seamstress, and others had access to the store-room, and generally helped themselves to anything they saw there. Witness left the asylum in disgust; there was no discipline among the employes; no rules for their government or conduct; when newly-admitted patients were searched all their effects were turned over to the warden and us; receipts were given; witness did not know what became of these effects; the cook was one of the greatest ruffians witness ever met; he used the vilest and most scandalous language to almost everybody who came in contact with him; he was very much addicted to drunkenness; in cases where sick patients were allowed gruel and beef-tea as their day's diet, the attendants were obliged to take the gruel and beef-tea at the same hour, 9 o'clock in the morning, and then had to warm the beef-tea over the gas; when witness spoke to Dr. Blanchard about this he said that was the rule; witness had seen cases where refractory patients, under Dr. Corey's management, had been put into the halls with quiet patients, and the natural effect of this was to make the quiet patients very excitable; witness had every reason to believe that food was taken from the hospital by stealth; he was morally certain of it, though he could not prove it; he had heard that before he went there employes had actually carried off the blankets; lunatics were employed in the kitchen to help at washing, scrubbing, and cleaning; witness was two and a half years in the asylum; the general management of the laundry was careless and destructive to clothing; witness had seen evidences of cruel or ill-treatment of patients; witness had seen a typhoid patient in the ward with other patients. Witness repeated his last statement in answer to a question put by Mr. Johnson, and added that it was in the Summer months, in a ward where there were twenty-six patients; witness once notified the doctor to attend a sick man at 9 in the morning, and he said he would see him on his rounds, but it was 11:45 before he saw him; witness had known of three cases under his own care where patients had died in their beds during the night without medical attention.

Nelson Magee, the young man who testified some six weeks ago against nurses in the asylum before the Board of Charities, and who charged cruel and inhuman treatment toward himself on the part of the nurses, was next examined. He went over the whole general ground of his narrative as formerly given, but made some additional statements in regard to his treatment and the general management of the patients.

Mrs. Mary W. Lanning, Chairwoman of the Local Visiting Committee of the Insane Asylum in connection with the State Charities Aid Association, was next examined. She testified that under the present management nurses and other employes of the asylum were very reticent as to the necessities of the institution; when asked if there was anything needed they said there was nothing required, and seemed to conceal the true facts through fear of being discharged; prior to the present management they were very communicative; the physicians were as a rule very undignified. The Matron did not seem to be a suitable person for so responsible a position; she said she was placed there for some service her husband had done for Mr. McLaughlin; she appeared to be an ignorant, tyrannical person, wholly unfitted for the place; there was a general deficiency of sheets and blankets, and of those furnished many were too narrow and too short to afford sufficient covering to patients.

The investigation will be continued this afternoon.

DOWN-TOWN NOTES.

The contested lard "corner" cases are to be passed upon by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange.

John H. Platt, of No. 40 Wall street, has been appointed Assignee of George C. Rich & Co., commission merchants, of this City.

Klugherz & Kuhn, jewelry and fancy goods, No. 310 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors.

Messrs. Hicks, Hincken, and Wynkoop were yesterday appointed as the Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange for November.

Faxon, Tebbetts & Co., shoe auction house, No. 132 Duane street, suspended payment yesterday. Their paper went to protest a fortnight ago.

M. D. Conklin, produce, No. 161 Chambers street, made an assignment yesterday. The firm was a large one. It dealt mostly in butter and cheese.

The following new members were elected to the Produce Exchange yesterday: J. Bauman, A. P. Bennett, B. F. Cogger, B. W. Gillett, Eugene B. Smith.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday appointed Mr. Thomas B. Bowring on the Petroleum Committee, in place of Mr. C. F. Schramme.

William L. Detmold, Assignee in bankruptcy of the firm of Rosendale & May, furniture dealers, of No. 183 Chatham street, has ordered the sale at auction of their stock on the 19th inst.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have appointed Mr. Felix Warley a member of the Floor Committee, in place of Mr. Frank A. Zerega, whose term of office has expired.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to quote futures at the close of the day on the Cotton Exchange: Messrs. William Ray, J. C. Yates, W. H. Beede, L. C. Lathrop, and John F. Black.

A meeting of the creditors of the McCullough Lead Company, of Duane street, which failed last Winter for a large amount, was held yesterday at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, under an order of the United States District Court. The Register declared a dividend of two per cent. to the creditors.

The managers of the Direct Cable Company announced officially yesterday that the Faraday has succeeded in splicing the broken ends of the new cable, and that communication with Europe has been re-established. The break was found in seventy fathoms of water, and was such a one as might have been caused by an anchor or grapnel.

The New-York Stock Exchange has appointed the following Centennial Committee: George W. McLean, Chairman; Washington R. Vermilye, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., S. V. White, Jenkins Van Schaick, James M. Hartshorne, Brayton Ives, Alexander Taylor, Samuel W. Boocock, John H. Davis, J. E. Bouvier, C. F. Woerishoffer, Bartholomew Skaats, John Benjamin, Henry S. Wilson, E. S. Monroe, E. L. Frank, George H. Brodhead. These gentlemen, with the committee appointed by the banks, will go to Philadelphia on a day to be agreed upon, for the purpose of examining the Centennial Buildings. Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has placed a special train at their disposal.

THE GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLERS.

Prof. William Miller and Andre Christol, the two claimants for the championship of America in Greco-Roman wrestling, will try conclusions for the second time on Tuesday evening next, in the Grand Opera-house, a match having been arranged between them, Miller having accepted Christol's challenge, which was issued immediately after the contest on the 12th ult., in which Miller was the victor. The men are both experts in the science of wrestling, and both have achieved no mean reputation. The match will therefore be what that of Oct. 12 was, a magnificent exhibition of physical strength. In the Greco-Roman style the men "catch as catch can," and any hold above the waist is allowable. A fall consists in being thrown fairly to the ground on the back, in such a position that both shoulders shall touch the ground at once. Christol was not satisfied with the result of the first match, claiming that he had stepped on a corner of the matting which was placed for padding under the carpet on which they wrestled, and which had been displaced during the struggle. In doing this he said he had turned his ankle, and thus given the momentary advantage to his opponent, which led to his defeat. The two men have been in constant training ever since the second challenge was accepted. A close contest is expected.

THE OLD AND NEW ALDERMEN.

Owing to the want of a quorum, yesterday, the meeting of the Board of Aldermen was postponed until next Thursday. They will also meet on Monday next to receive the estimates for 1876, which will then be transmitted to them by the Board of Apportionment. The new Board of Aldermen will stand politically about the same as at present—fourteen Tammany men, one Anti-Tammany, and seven Republicans. Tammany, therefore, will not have a three-fourths vote, which is necessary, under the charter, to pass resolutions or ordinances making expenditures of public money.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. D. B. McKibbin, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander C. S. Norton, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Major T. J. Eckerson, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, and William J. McAlpine, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Deputy Attorney General C. S. Fairchild, of Albany; Rev. Dr. A. G. Mercer, of Newport, and B. P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. E. Loomis, of New-Haven; Major Henry Douglass, United States Army, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Controller S. S. Hayes, of Chicago; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, and Rev. John Foulger, of Canterbury, New-Zealand, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—To-day Judge Mackay caused a writ of injunction to issue preventing the Board of Managers of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from transferring it to the newly-formed Presbyterian Church of Canada. The writ was issued on petition of Rev. Gavin Lang and other nonunionists, who maintain that the fund, which amounts to over $450,000, is the property of the Church of Scotland, and cannot go to the newly-formed church.

Malarial Poison in the House.

Our article upon this subject in Wednesday's *Times* has been responded to by Mr. George Talcot, No. 96 Liberty st., publisher of the "Little Red Book."

So long as the causes which produce malarial disease exist, it is the duty of all to resort to any efficient remedy at hand.

The Magic Cure, for sale by all druggists, seems to be powerfully supported by a long array of names. See the book.—*Advertisement.*

Anyone can see at a glance that Pomeroy's Elastic Truss is the best. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

PURCHASE
NEAT AND SERVICEABLE
CLOTHING FOR
YOUR BOYS.
Use the greatest care in selecting
WINTER OVERCOATS.
Buy the best.
We are positively selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
Examine our large assortment before purchasing.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nos. 121 to 125 Fulton st., corner Nassau.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General debility, and weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., chemists No. 36 John st., New-York. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Best Rubber Hand Stamps.—EVERSON & REED, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York, Room No. 3. Agents, please send address.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat of Extra quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured many cases of consumption. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Trees and Plants. S. B. PARSONS & SONS, Flushing, N. Y.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Magic Cure Sold at all drug stores.

MARRIED.

ALLAN—HANCOX.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875, at St. John's Church, Jersey City Heights, by the Rector, Rev. N. Somerville Ruison, William G. Allan to Nellie, only daughter of C. D. Hancox, Esq.

BROOKS—SHELDON.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Congregational Church, Rutland, Vt., by Rev. James Gibson Johnson, Mr. Paul Brooks, of New-York, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Charles Sheldon, Esq.

LOW—FROTHINGHAM.—Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, Mary T., daughter of John W. Frothingham, to Chauncey E. Low, all of that city.

THOMPSON—REID.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the parsonage, by Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., Bradford S. Thompson, M. D., to Isabella G., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Salisbury, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

BLODGETT.—At his residence, No. 9 West 9th st., in this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, William Tilden Blodgett, in the 52d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURR.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. G. Burr, of Mystic daughter of the late Abner and Laura Gilbert, relict of Richard Randall, of Ridgefield, Conn.
Notice of funeral in Saturday morning's papers.
☞ Danbury, Norwalk, and Mystic, Conn., with Amenia *Times*, New-York, papers please copy.

BUTTS.—In New-York, Nov. 2, suddenly, of heart disease, John H. Butts, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 (old number) York st., Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Providence papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—In this City, Nov. 2, after a short illness, William A. Christie, in the 36th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Stryker Division of the Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Morton and Bedford sts., on Friday, 5th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

CUMMING.—At Fordham, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, of membranous croup, Sarah, second daughter of Edward and Mary E. Cumming, aged 7 years, 8 months, and 30 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents.

FREEMAN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 4th inst., Miss Hannah Freeman, formerly of Hanover, N. H.
Interment at Saratoga Springs.

HALLETT.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Nov. 3, Jacob G. Hallett, in the 73d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall st. at 12 o'clock.

LEECH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1875, Mary Anne Leech, in the 66th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, John Leech, No. 354 Livingston st., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

MACKIE.—Nov. 2, Juliet, widow of John F. Mackie, of this City.
Funeral on Thursday at 3 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, No. 172 Grand st., Newburg, N. Y.

MERSEREAU.—On the 4th inst., Armenia J., oldest daughter of Israel P. and Armenia J. Mersereau, aged 7 years, 6 months, and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 321 West 32d st., on Saturday evening, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment at Staten Island on Sunday morning. "At rest."

PROVOST.—On the 3d inst., at his residence in Caldwell, N. J., Jonathan Provost, in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Caldwell, on Saturday, Nov. 6. Services at the house at 1 P. M. and at the church at 2 P. M.

SHIELDS.—At Bath, Long Island, Wednesday, Nov. 3, suddenly, Delia, wife of George Shields.
Funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at her late residence.

SHOTWELL.—In Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 3, suddenly Daniel C. Shotwell, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 6, from the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 12:45 P. M.

VAN DEUSEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., in the 43d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES, $1 25.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

CANTRELL,
NO. 239 4TH AV.
BOOTS AND SHOES
exclusively.
LADIES' BOOTS, $4.
GENTS' BOOTS, $4.
"IRON CLADS," a strong, serviceable shoe for boys.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRI A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 4, A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 100.5, situate on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue, one for $19,500 to Henry Sampson, and the other for $20,000, T. H. Hubbard being the purchaser.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 98.9, located on East Forty-second street, south side, 144 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $28,500 to J. W. Andreas, second mortgagee. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, for $22,250 to C. W. Schneider.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered for sale, by order of Executors, the old Burton Theatre property on Chambers street at an upset price of $200,000, but no bid being received over that sum it was withdrawn.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots on Eighty-fourth street, west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 8th inst.; sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to the 18th inst., and sale by Hugh N. Camp of property on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, west of the Boulevard, adjourned to the same date.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 73.11 by 16 by 24.6 by 9 by 49.5, on East Thirty-seventh street, south side, 75 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, H. D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two tracts of land, one containing 7 86-100 and the other 8 10-100 acres, known as lots C and D of Hunt's Point farm on map made by Andrew Findley, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, of pier and dock leases, eight on the East River and two on the North River.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, West 58th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5	$19,500
1 lot, West 58th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th av., adjoining above, same size	20,000

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, East 42d st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 22x98.9	$28,500
1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, East 60th st., s. w. corner of 4th av., lot 20x100.5	22,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 3.

74th st., s. s., 54.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80; William C. Lesster and wife to Phœbe M. Davies	$30,000
Broadway, near 175th st., 100x150; Samuel Holmes to Imogene Borden	nom.
16th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x½ block; Phœbe M. Davies to William C. Lesster	12,000
10th av., n. w. corner 152d st., 100x99.11; Howard W. Coates to George H. Peck	12,000
81st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x to 82d st.; same to same	12,000
127th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11; Amos B. Chase and wife to D. J. Haight	14,000
89th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x99.11; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to Fitz J. Fitch	14,500
7th av., n. e. corner 127th st., 100x99.11; W. S. Yard, Referee, to Charles G. Corley	16,670
80th st., w. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Laura A. Toppan and others to Robert N. Toppan	nom.
128th st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20 ft. thence to 129th st.; Amos N. Titus and wife to Eugene Ring	18,200
134th st., n. s., 195.9 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.10x99.11; Maria P. Sterling and husband to Reuben Mapleseden	10,800
Fordham av., w. s., 193 1-10 ft. s. of Morris st., 27x90; Theodore Schmitt and wife to Henry Leitnauser	1,000
Rivington st., s. s., 112 ft. e. of Mangin st., 22x75; Nathan M. Rosinsky to Sarah Solomon	7,750
6th av., n. w. corner 126th st., 125x99.11; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to Saul J. Levy	nom.
Locust av., s. s., irregular, 9 52-100 acres, ¾ parts of, (24th Ward;) same to John D. Phillips	20,620
124th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 25.2x97.8½, (½ part of;) also, Manhattan st., s. s., 43.3¾ ft. e. of 9th av., irregular, (½ part;) also, 9th av., s. e. corner 124th st., 175x100.11, (½ part of;) also, 9th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 125th st., irregular, (½ part of;) also, Manhattan st., s. w. corner 125th st., irregular, (½ part of;) Lewis J. Phillips and wife to John D. Phillips	10,000
138th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th av., 275x99.11, (¼ part of;) Saul J. Phillips and wife to Lewis J. Phillips	6,875
3d av., e. s., 25.2½ ft. n. of 94th st., irregular, (¼ part of;) Lewis J. Phillips and wife to Saul J. Levy	nom.
Sherman av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 150x160; James McCandless and wife to Eliza Avery	14,835
72d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., irregular; also, 82d st., s. s., 125.2 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.2x102.2; also, 82d st., s. s., 136.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.6x102.2; also, 82d st., s. s., 185.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 17x102.2; also, 3d av., n. e. corner of 106th st., 75.7x110; also, 1st av., s. w. corner of 120th st., 50.5x100; also, 134th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th av., 200x½ block; James Earle to Mary E. Earle	nom.
68th st., s. s., 204.11 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.7x100.8½; Henry F. Devoe and wife to John H. Raynor	12,000
Walker st., n. s., 18.6x irregular; also, Canal st., s. w. s., 61.11 ft. e. of Christie st., 18.9x24; John Barander to George Barander	100
78th st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.9x102.2; Fanny Simon to Louis Sohn	17,000
12th st., s. s., 216.4 feet e. of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; William Johnson to J. A. Reeves	10,000
56th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Bernard E. McCafferty (Referee) to Theodore G. Thomas	12,000
147th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Prospect st., 25x100, 23d Ward; Catharine M. Rowland and husband and others to Charles Ehmann	3,025
29th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Frederic G. Smedley and wife to Mary E. Schuyler	15,000
82d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Joanna W. Peck and others to Mary A. Tooker	44,000
50th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; James McVity and wife to William J. Snyder	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

45th st., West, No. 126, 2 years 6 months; Francis Blessing to Brainard T. Norris	$1,500
41st st., West, No. 258, store and cellar, 4½ years; Thomas Cockerill to Henry Niendick	960

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 67 WEST 55TH ST., NEAR DR. Hall's church, a perfect gem of a medium-size four-story high-stoop hard-wood finished new modern dwelling, including the superb mirrors and fixtures, only $30,000. Easy terms. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFIT-able investment only fifty-six minutes from Wall st. by two different railroads; we have a tract of 150 acres of land for sale at $600 per acre; two stations on the property within two to eight minutes' walk; streets partially graded; water and gas; assessments paid; 3,200 feet water front. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, CONTAINING twelve rooms, all improvements, with from two to nine acres of ground; carriage-house, fish-pond; in fact, everything desirable to make a splendid home; one hour by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; schools and churches; price $7,500 to $15,000. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is 25x60 feet, (with independent walls,) very substantially built, in perfect order throughout, frescoed on first and second floors, and contains all the modern conveniences, handsome marble mantels, solid rose-wood doors, &c.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at option of the purchaser.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NOS. 104 AND 106 CHAMBERS ST., South-west corner of Church st.,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 11,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Jacob Weart, Trustee.

The stores are five-story brown-stone, are each 25 by 75 feet, have basements and sub-cellars, and are in good order throughout. Leases all expire in February and May next, except for the lofts in No. 106.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands." Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.— WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife, Charles M. Cowdrey, and Sarah L., his wife; Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey; Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.—In pursuance of judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Mile Square to the road leading to Tuckahoe. That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin, and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased; and on the north by land of the late Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less. The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing seventy-two acres, more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death; excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres, and excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres; said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned. And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York and Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map. The premises will be put up in two parcels as above described.—Dated Sept. 25, 1875.

ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o1-law6wF

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., V. K. STEVENSON, JR., } Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.—CALVIN L. MAY and MARY W. WAY, plaintiffs, against ANNA LOU STEVENSON and others, defendants.

WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, E. LOUIS LOWE, Esq., Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. and V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., will sell at auction, without reserve, in the vestibule of the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1875,

SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS,

situated on Union, President, Degraw, Carroll, and Crown sts., Franklin and Classon avs., all near Prospect Park and Washington av. Also,

350 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

situated in the town of New-Utrecht, between 85th and 88th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Fourth av. and 86th st. are both open and graded. Property is on horse railroad and near Fort Hamilton. Also,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

situated in town of New-Utrecht, between 83d st. and Benson av., and 13th and 15th avs.

Eighty-sixth st. is open and graded. Property less than half a mile from the Brooklyn and Coney Island steam cars, and near Dyker Basin.

As the whole of this valuable property will be sold for cash, without reserve, at the time and place aforesaid, in plots to suit purchasers, the sale is worthy the attention of capitalists, speculators, and all persons seeking desirable investments.

For maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 61 Wall st.; V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.; E. LOUIS LOWE, Esq., Referee, No. 69 William st., and JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A.—TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST HOUSES down town; must be seen to be appreciated; three story, just remodeled, with dining-room extension and butler's pantry; all in complete order; located in 13th st., just west of 6th av.; with or without carpets; rent low to good tenant.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET.

Furnished house in Plainfield, N. J.—Twelve rooms, fifteen closets, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, elevated range, two grates; house and furniture new; price very low; want good tenant, adults preferred. Address N. & S. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FLORIDA—AT ST. AUGUSTINE.—TO LET, to a suitable party, a large new house, furnished; beautiful grounds, ornamental trees, and orange trees in bearing; private wharf for fishing and boating on the river, coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply to M. DANIELS, No. 9 Astor House, New-York, or at St. Augustine, of JAMES COSS, Esq.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, left over, to let, very low, for Winter or longer. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET—NORTH-west corner of Broadway and 53d st.; hard wood finish; halls lighted, cleaned, and warmed; porter furnished. Inquire on the premises.

$1,000.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, in good order; full width, and all improvements. Apply at No. 23 West 43d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENTLEMEN OF THIS CITY.

Good Patent, (one of the best that has appeared,) because this is useful for all the population of this country, being a new invention in WOODEN SOLE BOOTS and SHOES for Winter use, for the preservation of health, comfort, and economy. Will sell it very cheap. This is worth $1,000 for each State, but I charge only $400 for each State; that is $15,000 for all the States, but await offers until the 10th of this month. I must positively sell, and I speak with frankness, and believe it unnecessary to go to a foreign country to sell it. Address SILVER FALCON, No. 206 West 25th st.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this amount, who is willing to invest it where will pay 100 per cent. per annum, can have position of Treasurer and Secretary in manufacturing company at fair salary. Address, with real name only, INTEGRITY, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A steam shirt laundry in complete running order; capacity, 350 dozen per week; a large shirt factory in the same town. Address A. F. STURGES, Danbury, Conn.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO A PER-son with small capital to buy out and establish business. Inquire of S. LANE, No. 95 Elm st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris; depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES

In large variety and grades.

W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.

Prices greatly reduced.

HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING AT WEST FARMS, (City,) will board three horses for the Winter; good groom, warm stable; pasture for exercise; good feed and kind treatment; can be seen often by owners. Address Box No. 3,910 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., a highly-recommended Irish Protestant lady wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family or hotel. Also a number of selected servants for every capacity, American, English, Scotch, Swedish, and German Protestants.

C. JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH BUREAU.—Families can obtain reliable help of all nations, males and females. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Vermont girl; can have the very best City references from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 505 West 23d st., near 10th av., private residence.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 117 East 36th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING, Ironing, &c.—By a competent woman who understands her work and is also a good waitress; has satisfactory references. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for her chamber-maid and waitress, who has been in her employ five years. Address for two days B. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 311 7th av., near 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable girl; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; willing to assist with the washing if required; best reference. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl to do chamber-work, waiting, or would assist in washing; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 353 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good references. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 616 2d av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as good chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 480 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as chamber-maid and assist in the laundry in a private family; best City references from present employers. Call or address No. 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl, who is industrious, a good waitress, and very highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid, waitress, and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply to Maria Turner, No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, tidy young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or would assist with waiting; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 138 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and nurse, or to wait on a lady. Call at No. 161 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR maid to an elderly or invalid lady; has had much experience in the sick room. Call or address at present employer's, from where she can be highly recommended, No. 13 Gramercy park, East 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference; nearly four years in her last place. Apply at No. 526 3d av., in the millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or as waitress; would do house-work for a small family; wages no object; has good City references. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; competent in both capacities; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEWING. —By a young girl who would be very willing and obliging; not anxious about wages; prefers a home; is very genteel, and has good manners. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist washing, or both, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 West 23d st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Scotch Protestant to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting, in a private family. Seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl; is amiable and industrious; has very good City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is an expert operator; first-class City reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-WORK OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 252 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call or address No. 803 2d av., corner of 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Address M. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 25th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Call or address No. 344 West 37th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid; would assist with waiting or the laundress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 138 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT American to do chamber-work and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 306 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Waitress.—By a competent young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, game, and desserts, boning and larding; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good City references; is a good baker; and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to assist with the washing; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOR-oughly capable for all kinds of cooking; also bread, biscuit, cake, &c.; or as laundress; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 567 6th av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable woman who understands her business; is honest, sober, and faithful; makes good soups, biscuits, muffins, and the like. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 57 East 61st st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game, and pastry, for private family; best of reference; boning, larding, fancy cooking, and getting up dinners. Address Cook, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; can make excellent bread and all kinds of pastry; good City references. Address M. O., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored woman, with good City references; for private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WITH GOOD City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country, or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, WHO is a good baker; can bone, broil, and roast; makes desserts, pies, puddings, custards, and other varieties of desserts; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City references. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and desserts; five years' references. Call at 786 3d av., near 49th st., toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; pastry and baking; City or country; is an excellent dairy-woman; City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WO-man who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 29th st.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, MEATS, poultry, game, in all styles, French and English; fancy side-dishes, boning and larding, desserts of various kinds; would go out by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 246 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY A LADY DECLIN-ing housekeeping for the Winter for her cook and waitress; both Protestants; the former can be seen any time to-day after 2 o'clock, at Mr. Peterson's, No. 613 3d av., third floor; the latter at No. 133 Macdougal st. For particulars apply at No. 35 Chambers st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; is a reliable, economizing, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country if required; satisfactory reference. Address M. D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.— By two Protestant girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or laundress; will do the work of a small family between them; good City reference. Apply at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls with the best of City reference; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting. Call or address for two days No. 326 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 232 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN in small private family; is good plain cook; no objection to do washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 446 West 32d st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS a first-class cook in a private family; either country or City; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN THE country, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; best of references. Call at No. 411 East 17th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and of baking; willing to assist in washing; best of reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASH-ing in a small private family, by a Protestant; good home preferred to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 426 West 36th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and a good baker in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 312½ West 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, competent, faithful, willing girl; has good City reference; lady can be seen; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook; understands making good bread and biscuit. Can be seen all day at No. 216 West 29th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address No. 228 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call or address No. 340 East 24th st., front room, No. 12.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; have best City references. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will do coarse washing; two years' reference; country preferred. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTAND-ing all kind of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A private family or restaurant. Call at No. 430 7th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT baker; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GER-man girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at 729 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A DRESS-MAKER EX-perienced in cutting, fitting and trimming ladies' and children's dresses and coats, desires a few more engagements in families by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference if required. Call at or address No. 353 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERI-enced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the latest style: terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; evening and ball dresses; unsurpassed reference. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do other work if required; can operate on any machine; terms reasonable. Can be seen for one week at No. 568 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS dress-maker by the day; can trim and fix equal to new for ladies and children. Call or address Mrs. Ahearn, No. 222 West 29th st., basement door.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day; uses Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 56 4th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or week. Call at 228 East 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION IN THE HOUSE-hold of a Widower of Means.—By a widow lady who is thoroughly qualified by education, experience, and disposition to take entire charge of the establishment, as well as the rearing of children who need the care of a refined, cultured, and amiable person; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d av., two flights up, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROT-estant lady, age twenty, as housekeeper to a widower; good references; needs immediate employment. Call on Anne S., No. 507 6th av., two flights up, front room; don't ring.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PER-son of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMER-ican lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH GIRL; not afraid of work; City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do general house-work in a Christian family; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and industrious; City or country; has good City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN a boarding-house; has no objection to City or country; both willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 58 Centre st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl to do general house-work. Address No. 326 West 26th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or will sew by the day; can give the best of City references. Address E. L., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; AN experienced dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address L. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; will assist with chamber-work if required; good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing, &c.; is neat and tidy; has excellent City references from her last employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWED-ish girl (Protestant) as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing thoroughly; best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day; best City references. Call or address No. 201 East 37th st. Ring bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE AND COM-petent colored woman, with good reference, as laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or fine washing and assist in chamber-work; best City reference from present employer. Call or address No. 525 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a small private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 18 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOM-an as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 318 East 47th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; will assist with chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 20 Bank st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl, in a private family or boarding-house; willing and industrious; has best of City reference; lady can be seen. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, puffing, pleating, and all kinds of finery of ladies' and gentlemen's linens neatly; best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 312 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; would assist with chamber-work; would prefer a home more than wages; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-class laundress who understands her business thoroughly; is willing to assist in chamber-work if required; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 419½ 6th av., ring dress-maker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WITH good references; for City or country; understands her business in every particular; can puff, flute, and polish; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; is willing to do chamber-work if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of puffing and French fluting; best City references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City references. Apply at No. 244 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or would do gentlemen's washing in her own house; best of City reference if required. Call or address M. H., No. 449 West 33d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing and ironing to do at her home; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; two years' City reference. Apply at No. 308 East 56th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG PERSON, very well educated, is anxious to obtain a position in a family as nursery governess, or would take entire charge of a child and educate it; also, quite a good seamstress; very best of City references given. Address or call for two days, E. M. E., 105 East 36th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR NURSE.—BY an English woman; speaks French. Address Kate, Ladies' Association, No. 18 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY competent to take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; five years' reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 6 West 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE; will take care of children and do sewing; City references; no objection to travel. Address Marie, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE charge of children or wait on a lady; over three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 20th st., third floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call on or address No. 558 Lexington av., ring fourth bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPEC-able middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress and to assist with chamber-work, or to wait on an elderly person; six years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 24 West 25th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COM-petent nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work or sewing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; is fond of children, neat, and obliging; City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPE-tent woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby or growing children; no objection to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; can give good testimonials. Call or address No. 444 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED Swiss bonne, speaking French, German, and English, to take care of children or an infant; excellent references. Call at No. 341 West 43d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOM-an, Protestant and from England, accustomed to travel, as infant's nurse or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as nurse or chamber-maid; three years' City reference. Call or address No. 803 2d av., corner 43d st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH HER FIRST baby, wishes a baby to nurse at her own residence; best reference from doctor. Address or call at No. 410 West 17th st. for three days.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOM-an as nurse, who is competent to take the full charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as competent nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., first floor, Room No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; the most reliable reference. Apply for two days at No. 126 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTEST-ant person as seamstress and light chamber-work, or nurse; speaks French; works different machines; makes all kinds of children's clothes. Address C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; can do all kinds of sewing; can operate on all sewing-machines; would assist in light chamber-work, and could attend to children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 East Washington place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; has a good knowledge of dress-making; reasonable terms; a reliable Protestant. Address F., No. 265 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit, and would be otherwise useful; work by week or month; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can sew on different machines; would wait on a lady or care her room; good references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 321 7th av., near 28th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent person; a permanent place; understands cutting and fitting; no objection to the country; City reference. Address by note No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAM-stress; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or with children. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant person as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 30th st.

WASHING.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD LIKE family washing by month; good reference given. Call on or address Mrs. Melady, No. 234 East 28th st., rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, who is a thorough waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; will assist with chamber-work if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver; is capable of filling a man's place; has one and two years' City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat, competent, and reliable colored girl (Baltimorean) as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady, for a capable and trustworthy woman as chamber-maid or waitress, who has been several years in her service. Inquire at No. 104 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, understanding her duties thoroughly; has the very best references from former employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly and has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands care of silver and making salads; thoroughly competent; best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; HAS been several years with her present employer, at whose house she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 148 5th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to a private boarding house; City references. Apply at 150 West 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCEL-lent waitress in a private family; understands salads and dressings of all kinds; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 13th st.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, desires a position in any capacity; is a good penman; has had six years' business experience; good references. Address F. H. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, eighteen years of age, as bartender or in a grocery store; best City reference. Address W. S., No. 315 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHERE A footman is kept; five years' character. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages well; is a good plain gardener; can use carpenter's tools well; a good milker; would be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address F. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERI-enced coachman and groom, (Protestant,) now disengaged; is sober, industrious, prompt, and a reliable City driver; is accustomed to the care of fine road and coach horses. Can be seen at his late employer's, Dr. E. P. Huylar, No. 77 West 3d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to make himself useful; either City or country; good reference. Address D. F., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant man; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging in every respect; best of City reference. Address or call, for two days, on A. G. Tedderman, No. 332 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE A PLACE FOR MY coachman, whom it gives me pleasure to recommend; he can also refer to other parties. Address or call on A. S. Richards, No. 7 College place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; good reference. Address Isaac Overhulse, No. 157 East 52d st.

COACHMAN—PLAIN GARDENER—MILK, tend furnace; useful at anything required; single; City or country; wages low; best City reference. Call or address B. W., No. 350 West 45th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG MAN just arrived from Vienna, as coachman. Address Gossnitzer, No. 147 Franklin st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING PART-ed with his horses, for his coachman, who has lived with him several years, and can highly recommend him as a good and faithful man who thoroughly understands his business. Address M. J., No. 65 Worth st., or Mr. Wright's saddlery store, No. 311 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS groom and driver; has cared some of the fastest horses in City; can attend furnaces; wages, $20 per month and board; four years' first-class references. Andrew Foy, No. 166 East 33d st., or Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-spectable single man; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; tend furnace; will be found capable and reliable; moderate wages; good City reference. Address B. C., No. 191 Grand st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-spectable Protestant man as coachman and gardener; one who can milk, make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address W. F., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THOR-oughly understands his business in all respects; has the best of City reference. Call on or address W. C., No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, HAVING DISPOSED of her carriage horses, for her coachman whom she can highly recommend. Call on or address James, in private stable No. 4 East 54th st., until suited.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SOBER; an excellent driver and groom; seven years in his last place; highly recommended; married, no children. Call on J. N., No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF EXPE-rience and capability, sober and trustworthy; is a safe driver; the best of reference, leaving last place on account of family going to Europe. Address W. B., care of William Disendrof, Jr., & Co., corner 43d st. and Vanderbilt av., for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN TO take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Call or address M. K., for two days, No. 240 East 41st st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO AT-tend a furnace and do out-door work in general. Call or address C. A. G., No. 132 West 18th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO AT-tend furnaces and black boots or make himself useful. Inquire for Emzier Emery, No. 216 West 35th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A LAD, EIGHTEEN YEARS OF age, in any place of business; is willing and active; is a good penman, and has fed a Gordon press; highest reference. Address A. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SCOTTISH-AMER-ican; capable in all the processes of horticulture; will attend to extra charges if required. Address A. F. G., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO WAIT ON A gentleman or to take care of a pair of horses; City reference. Call at No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as waiter, the wife as cook; both know their duties in every respect; wife is a good baker of bread; have the best of City reference; City or country; have no incumbrance. Address for a few days G., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at present employer's, No. 108 West 33th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COL-ored young man as waiter, groom, footman, or coachman; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Call on or address G. W. Q., No. 8 Jones st., Room No. 4.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENG-lish and with good City references, as first-class waiter in a private family. Call or address No. 125 West 24th st., tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAK-ing English, in a private family; good City references. Address Paris, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN, who speaks English; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A VERY NICE COLORED young man as waiter, groom, footman, or coachman; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WHO DOES HIS DUTY to entire satisfaction, with honesty and propriety; willing to work; country or City. Address for two days M. E., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in private family; best City reference. Address Waiter, No. 1,268 Broadway, in the Continental Market, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; the best of satisfaction given to those desiring such a person. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Address P., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; speaks English; three years' City reference. Address Lewis, No. 529 6th av., butcher store.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD. } Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE first day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. HATHEWAY and JAMES C. KERR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GRANVILLE B. SMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Son, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of November, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1875.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE V. REEVES, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., o29-law3wF* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BLANCHISSEUSE FRANCAISE DE-SIRE prendre de l'ouvrage chez elle au prix de 75 cents la douzaine; bonnes références. S'Adresser No. 247 7th av., au 2me. sur le derrière.

UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE aller en journée dans les familles privées. S'Adresser No. 247 7th av., au 2me, sur le derrière.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS; ONE as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City references required. Apply to No. 136 West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG LADY WHO writes well and correctly, as general assistant in a dental office near Madison square; one who lives with her parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, ASSISTANT, Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTANT girl to look after a child three years old and to wait upon a lady; best of references required. Address L. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; one who understands sewing and is willing and obliging; Swede or Welsh preferred. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 85 Park av.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO THOR-oughly understands his business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 114 East 16th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral house-work; one that can go home nights; location east side, between 40th and 60th sts. Address B. F. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at No. 170 West 11th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24
*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..............Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING..............Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO..............Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..............Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
NEVADA..............Dec. 7, at noon.
DAKOTA..............Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..............Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle..............Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..............Saturday, Dec. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Thursday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.
GREECE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. | Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 2
And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA..........Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER......Sat., Nov. 6 | MOSEL......Sat., Nov. 20
SALIER......Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND...Sat., Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR GONAIVES, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 4.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Nov. 10.
ANDES..........Nov. 24.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..........Nov. 27.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA..........Saturday, Nov. 6
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEERING, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO......Nov. 10 | OTHELLO......Dec. 8
NAVARINO......Nov. 24 | COLOMBO......Dec. 22
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27, 11:15 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 1:45, 2:10, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
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WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

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OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
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WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT
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POPULAR SALE
OF
Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.
A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS, AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

COSTUMES
IN ALL NEW DESIRABLE SHADES, INCLUDING BLACK, AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, AND $16.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, with BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

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LORD & TAYLOR,
HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 1,
300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
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LORD & TAYLOR
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ARE SELLING
LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.
LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.
CHILDREN'S GOOD FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.
HAND-MADE DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLE, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,
Nos. 183, 185, and 187 8th av.
GRAND OPENING of rich imported Suits, Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks, and Shawls, will be continued TO-DAY. The public respectfully invited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has vacant one large suite and some upper rooms, with or without private table; also, in her elegant house, NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST.,
Only one very handsome parlor suite; crystal chandeliers and furnished accordingly.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large front room on upper floor, with or without board, in a small private family; location 32d st., near 5th av.; terms, $22. Address B. B. F., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS TO A FAMILY without small children a very handsomely-furnished first and second floor, with full board. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR SUPERIOR suites of rooms, with private tables can be recommended to unexceptionable houses on 5th av. at reduced prices. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON the best part of the avenue, offers second or third floor unusually low to a desirable party; house 26 by 70. For address apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—Private family offers a limited number of gentlemen and wives home comforts, in a new and elegantly furnished brown-stone house. Table and attendance first class. Prices to suit the times.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av., wishes to let rooms with private table. They are handsomely furnished and desirable in every respect. Address M. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with first-class board; house and location unexceptionable; references. No. 34 East 32d st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 227 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front rooms, sunny exposure, in a French family for two; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen; breakfast, if required; basement room, suitable for physician; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Single room, with board, to rent to gentleman desiring a comfortable home in a family of refinement.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.—NO. 47 WEST 50TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsome parlor, rooms en suite and singly, with board; all home comforts; moderate prices.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND without board, in choice locations, to suit wishes of all applicants. Apply at the Exchange, No. 737 Broadway, Room No. 17.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A PLEASANT THIRD floor, with private table, or a party of gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also, two pleasant rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 89 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 30 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS a suite of rooms just vacated to rent, with board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, handsomely furnished, private baths; with or without private table; parlor and bedroom. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—At No. 36 East 23d st., to let, with first-class board, a handsome back parlor, and other rooms on second floor; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., NEAR GILSEY HOUSE.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite. References exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM WINDSOR HOTEL, No. 26 East 47th st.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also third floor front alcove room; terms reasonable.

FIVE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished parlor and second floor; private or general table; prices moderate; references. No. 41 West 29th st.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, with first-class table and appointments; also smaller sunny rooms with closets; house 28 feet wide; references.

NO. 33 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; desirable location.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished front parlor, with or without board; no other boarders; also reception, with bedroom; all conveniences.

ONE CHOICE HALL ROOM, WITH FIRE and board, second floor front; also, sunny room for two. Especially convenient for gentlemen. 36 E. 12th. References.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor; two connecting on third; with or without private table; references required. No. 23 West 20th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A LARGE room to rent, with board, three closets, hot and cold water; also, a single room; references. No. 280 4th av.

A FURNISHED FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS and bath; parties marketing for themselves can have their food prepared and served. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—This house having changed hands and been thoroughly renovated, we can offer suites of rooms, together or singly, with or without private table; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely furnished, sunny rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—TWO SMALL ROOMS on fourth floor and one large front room on third floor to rent, to gentlemen only, with board.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST AND second floor rooms, with board; hall room on fourth floor.

WILL LET ONE OR THREE ROOMS, (CONNECTING,) with board, to a suitable party, with a private family at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 45 EAST 22D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY FRONT room and hall bedroom, unexpectedly vacated, to let, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND two single rooms; superior board; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply. Reference.

PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER BOARD, WITH first-class accommodations; references exchanged. No. 158 West 45th st.

NO. 116 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, with board; also room on upper floor; highest references.

A LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH BOARD; large closets; hot and cold water; also a single room. No. 41 East 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS A. WYCKOFF HAS two elegant suites of rooms to let, with private table.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 129 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—THIRD FLOOR, SEPARATELY or together, and room on fourth, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, ample closets and adjoining bath-room on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAT AND in perfect order, all modern improvements; private family; house and location very desirable, central, and convenient to good table board and to first-class restaurants, table d'hôte and to both cross and up town cars. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

EAST 31ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FAMILY leaving their house for the Winter will let furnished rooms to gentlemen; good board obtainable opposite, or will let first (parlor) and second floors, with kitchen and servants' room to a small family of adults desiring to keep house. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly-furnished, handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF BROADWAY, NO. 102 West 44th st.—One or two single gentlemen can have their choice of furnished rooms; very reasonable rates.

NO. 19 5TH AV., CONNECTED WITH the Brevoort House by passage-way.—Furnished parlor and bedroom to rent on fourth floor; references required.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR and extension, with bath and closets; also room on fourth floor, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; locality best in the City, between Broadway and 5th av. No. 19 West 30th st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FURNISHED rooms will find the same (first-class in every respect) at No. 24 West 37th st., near 5th av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, to first-class parties; a few doors from Broadway and restaurant. No. 28 East 22d st.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms on reasonable terms.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN for himself and sister. Requirements: Family must be one of refinement, strictly private, not numbering over three or four adults, and no children; location central and below 37th st.; rooms large, well furnished, with use of bath-room; table good and plentiful; use of parlors when wanted. The advertiser is looking for a comfortable and permanent home, and is ready to pay a good price for the proper accommodation. Address, giving full details and references, H. L. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR MAN, wife, child, (one year old,) and nurse; front room, second floor, furnished, with all improvements; ten to twenty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; terms $20 to $25 per week. Address A. N. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a lady and son, a moderate-sized bedroom, with fire, and small light bedroom; house and neighborhood must be first-class. Address E. B., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH A private family, or where only a few boarders are taken; second story front room and hall bedroom required; good plain table will suit. Address W. P. H., Box No. 2,958 Post Office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OF A SECOND FLOOR, with every convenience, furnished, with private table for family of three persons; must be on 5th av., between 20th and 50th sts. Address E. C., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED FOR AN INVALID lady in a strictly private family, where she could receive care and attention; a liberal price will be paid. Address INVALID, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY, SELF, wife, and four children, one floor through; private table; location above 34th st. Address, giving full particulars, No. 700 7th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 P. M.
LAST SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE
of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy drama of the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
which must be withdrawn in the height of its success for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES
which cannot be postponed beyond the present week.
Mr. Wallack has the honor to state that on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be produced Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,
and, to make a distribution of characters unprecedented for completeness and effect, he has pleasure in announcing the first appearance in New-York of
Mr. GEORGE HONEY,
who will on the occasion assume his original character of
ECCLES,
by a special arrangement made with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.
194TH TO 201ST TIME of LED ASTRAY. Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.
This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FRENCH PLAYS!
Messrs. GRAU and CHIZZOLA have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. SHOOK and PALMER for a series of MATINEE PERFORMANCES on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
commencing NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, by the company of FRENCH ARTISTES now playing at the Lyceum; upon which occasion Meilhac and Halevy's drama of
FROU-FROU
will be given, with its original cast as at the Lyceum, and with all the perfectness of scenery and appointments characteristic of this favorite theatre.
Sale of reserved seats for these performances will commence on Monday morning at the box office of the Union Square Theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of the great favorites,
Mr. PAT ROONEY, GEO. S. KNIGHT,
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, MASTER MARTIN.
THE BEST COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED.
FRED. LEVANTINE, The WORRELL SISTERS,
JOHN HART, MURPHY and NORTON,
THE GREAT CARLOS, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
LAST WEEK of AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
LECTURE COURSE,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock,
Prof. SHEPPARD, of Chicago,
"PHILOSOPHY OF THE GROTESQUE."
Mrs. E. M. SKINNER will give a short Organ Concert before the lecture.
Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the hall. For advantages of membership in the Y. M. C. A., send or call for "Association Notes;" new edition, just out.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY.
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
11—John Auchincloss. 9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander. 8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day. 8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd. 8—Calvin E. Knox.
Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 30th st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 15 East 31st st.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
in which the inimitable American clown, Mr.
G. L. FOX,
appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES; Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
Broadway and 33d sts.
Mr. JOSH HART, Proprietor and Manager.
The most beautiful theatre in America.
MONDAY, NOV. 1, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Queen of English opera,
Appears in conjunction with the star troupe of the world.
RICKEY AND BARNEY, JOHN WILD,
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
HARRY KERNELL, JAMES BRADLEY,
JOHN JOLLY NASH,
Miss EDNA MARKLEY, Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN,
SCHOOLCROFT AND COES,
Miss MARIE GORENFLO, Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS,
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, Mr. I. P. CROSSEN, &c., &c.
Braham's superb orchestra.
Four O'clock Train, Port Wine, Ambition, Songs, Sketches, &c. | Miss Julia Mathews as the "Irish Heiress."
Concluding every evening and matinee with the comic Pantomime,
BIBO AND BABETTE.
Box Office open from 9 to 4 daily.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. NO EXTRAS.
THE NEW ART SPECTACLE,
THE NEW ART SPECTACLE,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE ART MARVEL OF THE CENTURY,
THE ART MARVEL OF THE CENTURY,
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THRILLING, IMPRESSIVE, GRAND,
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MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK,
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THE GRAND ORCHESTRA is now assisted by
LEVY,
The world-renowned Cornet player.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

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FIRST MATINEE, NOV. 5, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........CONDUCTOR
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN..........VOCALISTE
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Eroica," Beethoven; Cavatina, "Zaira," Mercadante, Mrs. Emily Butman; "Suite de Bal," Lachner; Cavatina, "Bel Raggio," Rossini, Mrs. Emily Butman; Overture, "Julius Cæsar," (first time,) Hans Von Bülow.
Herr THEODORE WACHTEL, tenor, and Mrs. NANNETTA FALK-AUERBACH, pianist, will appear at the general rehearsal and concert Nov. 12 and 13.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
is being arranged for
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1875.
Full particulars in SATURDAY and SUNDAY papers.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
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MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

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The Siegrist Boys, the wonderful Juvenile Gymnasts; W. Henry Rice, Harry Bryant, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, GUS WILLIAMS, The Big 4, Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron; Sanford and Wilson, T. M. Hengler, Jennie Morgan, Weston Sisters, Charles Worley, Sabra Deshon, Frank Girard, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMBINATION.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY, NO. 18 COOPER UNION.—FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 3:30 P. M., stereoptic Exhibition and Descriptive Lecture by Dr. EBELL, on GLACIERS and THE ALPS, Chamounix Valley, Mont Blanc, and Mer de Glace. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

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NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, }
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON, }
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
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AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2,
FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG, } Christmas Oratorio..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY NO. 8, in F, op. 93..........Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER..........Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"..........Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.
Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 23 Union square.

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Third week of the brilliant season,
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
Ninth subscription night,
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his great rôle of Manrico.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........George Brown
MONDAY, Nov. 8—THE HUGUENOTS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—MARTHA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12—FRA DIAVOLO.
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General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents.
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RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY EVENING,
HAMLET.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
RICHARD THE SECOND.
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EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........IAGO

STEINWAY HALL.
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1875,
At 8 P. M.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
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THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
will perform Mendelssohn's oratorio,
"ST. PAUL,"
with the assistance of eminent soloists.
Conductor, Dr. L. DAMROSCH.
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TWENTY-SECOND
REGIMENTAL ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MONDAY, NOV. 8, 8 P. M.,
INAUGURATION OF DRILL SEASON,
DRESS PARADE.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
RECEPTION.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
At the door, and of members.

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Forty star artists. Twelve Living Models. Twenty Beautiful Women. Twenty Brilliant Coryphees. Most elegant and fascinating attractions in New-York. A melange of ballet. Living Tableaux. Song, sketch, farce, and varieties. Free Love Contretemps; or, the Oneida Community.

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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

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AT JEROME PARK.
MONDAY, 1st November, and SATURDAY, 6th November. Races commence each day punctually at 1 P. M.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

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Thursday, 4th	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7:00 A. M.

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KELLY'S EXPLANATION.

WHY TAMMANY WAS DEFEATED.

MR. KELLY AND HIS COMMITTEE IN COUNCIL—SEEKING TO RECOVER FROM THEIR DEFEAT—RESOLUTIONS TELLING WHY THEY WERE VANQUISHED—SPEECHES BY MR. KELLY, MR. HEWITT, AND OTHERS.

Last evening, in the assembly chamber of Tammany Hall, Mr. John Kelly and a very large number of those who support that person met to consider the causes which led to their recent disastrous defeat. Incidentally they may have been possessed with a desire to count the number of their slain, and, as was expressed in all the speeches that were made, they were exceedingly anxious to determine upon some plan of action by which they might be more successful in the political contests which are to come. The crowd that assembled was indeed a Democratic one, and truly represented the Tammany Society. Nearly all "the leaders" were present, and though slightly haggard and evidently worn out with their recent hard work, they have lost none of that peculiar swagger, that indescribable something, which belongs to those who are allowed to associate with and support Mr. John Kelly. Seated near him, and evidently in warm sympathy with him were "Little Tim" Campbell, Frank Spinola, ex-Senator Cauldwell, and Mr. Whitney, the young man who holds the position of Counsel to the Corporation of the City. "Col." Fellows was also present, and in earnest consultation with the other Tammany Campbell, not "Tim." Amid that noise and confusion which always accompany a Democratic meeting, James Daly, Tammany Member of Assembly and defeated Tammany candidate for Senator in the Sixth district, ascended the platform. He said with that solemn voice and tragic manner for which he has become noted that the hour had come when it became his grateful duty to call the meeting to order. Then in the same tragic manner he continued by reading a very simple and commonplace letter from Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, in which that gentleman said that he was sorry he could not be present to preside at the meeting. Referring to the result of the election he wrote: "Sooner or later the people will do justice to the purity of our motives, and to the courage which, even at the expense of defeat, has resisted all efforts from without and within to allow the public offices to be filled by incompetent, unfaithful, or improper candidates." The letter concluded as follows: "I feel that we were never morally stronger than now, when we have refused to sacrifice honesty to policy." After reading the communication Mr. Daly called Mr. Peter B. Olney to the chair, and that gentleman was about to take his seat, when Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who had evidently changed his mind regarding the expediency of presiding, rushed into the hall, ascended the platform, and amid applause took the chair. He called for the reports of committees, and Major Quincey, of the Sheriff's Office, from the Subcommittee on Resolutions of the Committee on Organization, read the following:

Whereas, The Democracy of the City and County of New-York have just passed through a contest of the most bitter character against a combination, fearful alike in its numbers and character, and, aided by the angry feeling of thoughtless and misguided members of the Democratic Party, have defeated the election of the candidates placed in nomination by the convention of the Democratic organizations of this City, and admitted even by our enemies as worthy of success, and

Whereas, We believe this local result, so disastrous to the prestige of the Democracy, is attributable to persistent falsehood and misrepresentations directed against this organization, and personal abuse and slander against prominent members of the Democracy who have labored with zeal and fidelity for the public welfare; therefore be it

Resolved, That, accepting the result of the recent election as one influenced mainly by local and removable causes, we congratulate the Democracy of the nation, and especially of the State, on the election of the candidates placed in nomination by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Syracuse, Sept. 16, 1875, and the wisdom of the action of which body has been indorsed by the people by the triumphant success of our candidates.

Resolved, That by the election of the Democratic State candidates the Democracy of the City and County of New-York feel encouraged to extend to the Democracy of the Union the assurance of glorious victory in 1876.

Resolved, That we call public attention to the entire absence of principle and the presence of selfish and corrupt motives as the only bond which gave strength to the opposition to the Tammany Hall organization in the recent contest, and wherein we recognize the combination of all the elements of our City which are pledged in common to war against the effort and determination of this organization to reform our political bodies, and to purify the administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That taking new courage from the support given by the people of this City to the unexceptionable candidates named by this organization, and against this corrupt combination, we are determined to continue in our purpose to secure to the people the blessings and benefits of an enlightened and efficient administration, combined with honesty and good government.

Resolved, That Tammany Hall as at present organized will be hereafter continue to be, as it has ever been, the rallying point where will be found all who believe in and uphold pure and undefiled Democracy, and to which we invite all honest, true, and worthy Democrats, notwithstanding blinded passion or error.

SPEECH OF JOHN KELLY.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. John Kelly rose to discuss them. He was greeted with those peculiar yells in which the Democracy delights to indulge, and then in a rambling and incoherent address he tried to account for his own overthrow and the defeat of his party. He spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suppose it is necessary and proper that I should say something at this time of our defeat, and no doubt it is expected of me to give my views for the reason of that defeat. We can give various causes. The causes to me are plain and discernible. The main cause, no doubt, was the prejudice created in the minds of the laboring men, that we as a political organization were the cause of the lowering of their wages. This question was not confined to the laborers, and mechanics employed by the City, but it permeated through all the working people of New-York. Our opponents took advantage of it. They told the people we were responsible and that we should be held responsible. The public press—some of the public press—took up the cry and urged it to the bitter end. Now, we all know perfectly well that we are not responsible for the charges laid at our door. We know that we did all we could to get the Commissioner to reconsider his actions but we could not do it. Now, Mr. President it is unfortunate, so far as this organization is concerned it was impolitic, that anything of the kind should have occurred; but I only want the people to understand the matter. Now let me say that the work that is being performed by this City is about coming to an end. There are in all nearly if not quite 5,000 men employed. Their work is about completed, and they will soon be thrown out of work, for there is nothing for them to do. This is unfortunate. This will be a disastrous Winter for our working people. Many of them are in a state of starvation, and all of them are in straitened circumstances. We will be blamed because they are not given work, but we cannot help them. I appeal to those present, to those possessed of wealth and influence—they must do something to relieve the laboring classes in this City. We can well understand what will be the disastrous consequences to that class of people. Mr. Chairman, I know we can't do anything unless we put our hands in our pockets, and as a general thing working people are not inclined to receive charity. What they want is work. But something must be done to relieve them this Winter. They have gotten an idea that we in some way should be made responsible for the lowering of their wages, but we are not.

We presented a ticket of candidates at the last election against whom not one word could be said. Even the press didn't attack their characters. Now the press knew perfectly well, just as well as we did, that nothing truthful could be said against the character of our candidates. I say it is the duty of the press of this nation to support a good government, and to point out the character of all bad men when nominated as candidates. They did nothing of the kind, and they said nothing of the charges made against these men. These charges are taken from the records of this City, and could be proven by the records. It is a lamentable fact that the papers misrepresented candidates when the editors knew in their hearts that these charges were true. They were continually hammering at me, at this one-man power in Tammany Hall. When they couldn't say anything against me they denounced the system. It was either Kelly, or one-man power, or the system. It was a very great misfortune that the people on our ticket were not elected. Time will demonstrate very clearly this fact, and these very papers will soon denounce bitterly the very men whom they assisted in electing.

Mr. Kelly then made charges against Mr. Bixby and John Morrissey. Of the latter he said: "Now, another instance. There is John Morrissey, keeping a gambling-house in this City, and who was long connected with the lottery-policy shops, and would be so to-day could he get them back again. When elected to Congress he promised to change his calling, and the first thing he did after he got to Washington was to open a gambling-house. He keeps a large gambling-house in Saratoga, where the youth of the country are lured to their destruction. Now, why did the people, knowing this, go to the polls and vote for such a man? Why, they were blinded by their passions. They followed their passions, and it will be to their disgrace as long as they live. This man Morrissey will be placed in a peculiar position when he stands up to take the oath of a State Senator. The chief thing the Republicans had in view was the District Attorney. They knew that the acts they had committed in this City could not stand an investigation, and they made desperate efforts to elect their men. The investigation of the Committee on Crime will soon report a terrible document, showing how the District Attorney has performed the duties of his office. And when people who voted for him read it they will hold down their heads in shame. Let me prophesy that the Legislature these Customhouse gentlemen have given us will not bear investigation. I am told that we have carried the Assembly by one majority, but I do not know that it is true. All the robbery during the past fifteen years is attributable to the Republican Party. I have never noticed that this Republican Party has ever been actuated by principle in any way. The Republicans brought up the religious question, and they brought up the school question. Now they knew in their hearts that there was no reason for bringing up the religious question, and they knew the school question was a dead issue, made so by the Constitution. Whenever these Republicans have had power most outrageous stealings have been carried on. They wanted to cover up their own sins, and made issues for that purpose. We owe a duty to the State and to the Government, and we have endeavored to do that duty properly. All charges against our integrity will fall to the ground. We have made rapid progress at reform in this City. When we had control of the Assembly let them point out a single thing which was iniquitous for which they can make the Democratic Party responsible. The Governor whom we have elected has had much to contend with, but we must continue to give him our hearty support. It is the will of our Governor to ferret out crime, no matter who it is, even if it be one of ourselves, and bring the guilty party to justice.

Gentlemen, your defeat is but a temporary one. Don't be discouraged. Don't be disheartened. Your faces show you are not. Time will place you right before the people, and they will soon come back by thousands. Go on, and stand by that Government founded by the Democratic Party. It has never attempted to raise one class of people against another. None of you, I know, will go away like those recreants Creamer, Morrissey, Ben Wood, the Bixbys, the O'Briens and the Monheimers. [Each name as it was mentioned was greeted with hisses.] Stand by the Democratic Party, and use all your might. Let your flag go up as it was before. Your leaders will lead the way. Let your NEW-YORK TIMES investigate the character of the leaders it has created. Will the editors of that paper hold them up as they have some of the leaders of this organization? I defy them to do it. They will not dare do it. The editor of that paper is known everywhere. He is known as a libeler, and he himself knows it in his heart. He is no gentleman, and his associates know it. I cannot understand how a cultivated, intelligent person can sit down and abuse respectable, honest citizens. But time will tell, and such men as this libeler will never have success. [This portion of Mr. Kelly's speech was greeted with great enthusiasm. The applause having subsided, he continued:] But let me say to the editors of the press who have perverted truth and falsified facts, let me say to them—teach the truth. Now, gentlemen, let me say that the people haven't exactly understood the position of Tammany. If they wish to preserve their liberties they must follow the lead of the Democratic Party. Go back to your people. Reorganize. Work. Don't let anything pass you which may be used in strengthening our party. Gentlemen, I know you will do your duty.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt followed Kelly. He said he for one felt better satisfied to be defeated with those names on their banner than to gain a great victory with bad men as candidates. He referred to the coming into power of Tammany Hall after the overthrow of Tweed in 1871, and to its advancement in driving out bad men here and there until it had only honest men in the committee. Then they wanted an honest and experienced leader. Such a man they found in John Kelly. But it was a great mistake to suppose that because he was Tammany's leader he was also the Democratic Party. He recommended the formation of voluntary organizations in every ward in the City. They invited the affiliation of all men who wanted good government. They had been reproached with having in their midst men who defied the laws, and aided in leading honest people astray. After the election in 1874 they felt themselves strong enough to rid their organization of these obnoxious parties. But the voice of one of them, if heard no longer in Tammany Hall, would be in the State Senate. They would rely on the people of this City to sustain them in their efforts. For one, he would never take one step backward, but would continue to sustain themselves against crime, disorder, and communism. The officers of the City Government felt it to be their duty last Summer to reduce the wages of laboring men. For this Tammany Hall was held responsible, and the late election, if it means anything, means that this action was not approved of by the people. [Applause.] It seems clear that a restoration of the old wages paid would be approved of not only by tax-payers but by laborers. And if wages are reduced, salaries as well as day wages should suffer. But it must be observed that the wages must be earned by a full day's work.

Following Mr. Hewitt came Mr. P. B. Olney, who tried to be funny, and said he was sorry a Tammany Coroner had not been elected to hold an inquest on the Tammany dead. Judge Calvin then spoke. He was followed by James Daly and Col. Fellows, and then the meeting adjourned.

REFORMS IN CHURCH MUSIC.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. MORGAN DIX BEFORE THE CHORUS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The united choirs of Trinity Parish held their third meeting last evening in St. Paul's Chapel. The choirs included in the union are those of Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, St. John's Chapel, and Trinity Chapel. They are respectively under the direction of Messrs. A. H. Messiter, J. H. Cornell, C. E. Horsley, and W. B. Gilbert. The choral exercises consisted for the most part of the singing of anthems, including a new composition by Mr. Cornell. An address on the subject of church music was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of the Parish. The attendance was very large.

The exercises were opened with the chanting of the 145th psalm, "*Exaltabo Te, Deus,*" after which the lesson was read by Rev. Mr. Crapsey. After the Apostles' Creed and the hymn, "Now thank we all our God," Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix delivered his address. He first spoke words of welcome to the united choirs, and congratulated them on their annual reunion. The presence of their own people, he said, and of so many of other congregations, was a proof of the great interest taken in church music, which would tend to the edification of Christian people. He desired to say to the professional gentlemen of the parish that they might rest assured of the support of the authorities in this matter, for it was their desire to have a secure basis to give the most fitting expression to their musical services. On these occasions, he continued, some remarks were always expected on the subject of church music. There were in the language two expressive words, and also reciprocally suggestive—chaos and cosmos. The one came from the realm of discord, the other came from a state of harmony. The movement was usually from chaos to cosmos, but sometimes there were retrograde movements as well. The history of music was the history of progress, but there were at the same time eras of relapses and retrocession. Such things might very well be expected in church music, because they were in the church itself. If we considered the state of Christianity to-day, it would seem to verge toward chaos. Section was opposed to section. Take, for instance, Protestant Christianity, and see how elastic it was. The result was that every one wanted to follow his own inclination, and talk and act according to his pleasure. It was with the music of the church as with the theological constitution of the church—all was confusion worse confounded. When the church music was framed to catch the taste of the age, or for the purpose of tickling the uneducated ear, then chaos could not be far off. There were many subjects to be considered in connection with this departure from true church music, and among them was the action of fashionable churches. Expensive churches were built, pews were rented, and it became necessary to fill them. There must be, therefore, popular preaching and popular music. The question was what would draw, what would catch the popular ear, what would accord with the popular taste. It was no longer art, but an extravagant display of involutions and convolutions after the fashion of some modern sensuous school, with a couple of soloists who sang their few songs for the satisfaction of an expensive and exclusive coterie. What, he asked, could be more deplorable than to have church music adapted to the taste of the age when it was considered what the age amounted to? So great was the enlightenment of the age that a small fortune had been made by one successful negro melody. But a few days ago one of the most accomplished writers of church music had told him that the publishers were unable to sell his own compositions, while a little duet relative to the advance of years and silver locks among the gold, which everybody had heard ground out over and over again, was being sold with wonderful rapidity. There must, he said, be better music than that which the taste of the age demands, something to rule the heart, something in harmony with the creed which changes not, as old as the days of the Apostles and as lasting as the Son of Man. He did not see where reform was to begin, except it was in the church to which they belonged. They had facilities not elsewhere to be found. But to be successful they should not rely on dry precepts, but on living sympathy with the age, so far as it deserved consideration and respect.

A FUGITIVE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

James McGrath, the alleged counterfeiter, who escaped from the County Jail in this City on the afternoon of Oct. 17, was arrested in Philadelphia by a member of the United States Secret Service Corps yesterday, and is now occupying his old quarters in Ludlow street. McGrath was arrested, with a number of others, charged with having been engaged in counterfeiting and passing trade dollars and silver half dollars. He was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail to await trial, and on the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th inst., he walked out with the visitors, and, as he had previously shaved off his mustache and changed his attire, he was not recognized by the keeper at the outer gate of the prison. One of the operatives of the Secret Service Corps traced the fugitive to Philadelphia, and learning that McGrath had formerly been in the employ of the American Line of steam-ships, running between Philadelphia and Liverpool, the detective went on board the steam-ship Indiana, which sailed from Philadelphia yesterday, and engaged himself as a coal-passer for the voyage. He kept a sharp look out for all who came on board the steamer, and just before she sailed McGrath came on board and stowed himself away. The detective recognized McGrath, despite the disguise he had assumed, and arrested him. McGrath, evidently taken by surprise, offered no resistance, and the detective started with his prisoner for this City, arriving here at about 9 o'clock last night. McGrath was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CANAL MANAGEMENT INQUIRY.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS WANTED—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock in the chair. On recommendation of the Executive Committee forty-three new members were elected, and the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to attend the meeting of the National Board of Trade: Samuel D. Babcock, William E. Dodge, James S. T. Stranahan, and Simeon B. Chittenden. Mr. Humphreys, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported back the proposed amendments to the by-laws, and on recommendation of the committee the amendments relating to the late Committee of Arbitration and Appeal were adopted. The other amendments proposed, making the presiding officers of the several commercial bodies of the City *ex-officio* members of the Chamber, was reported on adversely by the committee. On motion of Mr. Humphreys the list of members in arrears for dues (reported to the Executive Committee at the last meeting of the Chamber and laid on the table) was taken from the table and placed on file.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee prepare a memorial for the consideration of the Chamber at the next regular meeting, to be presented to the Legislature of the State at the next session, requesting the passage for the second time, and without undue delay, of the resolution unanimously passed by both houses of the last Legislature, proposing an amendment of the State Constitution authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, and abolishing the offices of the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Ruggles verbally reported in behalf of the committee that, under a resolution of the Chamber in May last, they had appointed Mr. Thomas Colden Ruggles, a civil engineer formerly in the employ of the State, to ascertain the present depth of water in the Erie Canal, and the comparative rates of speed of canal-boats propelled by steam and those moved by animal power, whose report to the Chamber in October, and printed by its order, stated the rate of speed for canal-boats propelled by steam to average as follows: In descending the canal from Buffalo and Troy, 2.90 miles per hour; and from Troy to New-York, on the Hudson River, 5.24 miles; for boats ascending from New-York to Troy, on the Hudson River, 5.08 miles per hour, and ascending the canal from Troy to Buffalo, 3.27 miles. The engineer further reported that, in his opinion, the addition of one foot in depth to the levels of the canals, making it eight feet instead of seven, would, with the proper increase of current, and without any change in the locks or aqueducts, or the cargoes of the boats, increase their rate of speed to at least four miles per hour, practically increasing their capacity, and consequently economy of transportation, in the same ratio. Mr. Ruggles added that the Chamber would regret to learn that the examining engineer further reported that the canal still remained unfinished and partially obstructed in many localities, and had not a uniform depth of seven feet; that in many places it was not more than thirty feet wide instead of the fifty-four feet with full depth; that except in the middle of the canal the depth in many places did not exceed six feet three inches; that he struck rock on the bottom at Holley, the same which he had found and had reported on a previous survey made by him for the Canal Commissioners in 1861; he further reported the remarkable fact that on the marshes between Clyde and Montezuma the level was full of eel-grass, plugging the screw and retarding the boat so that it made only one and a half miles per hour. A partial statement of the average speed made by horse-boats shows them to be less than one-half of that of the steam-boats. The Chamber would see the pressing necessity of the constitutional amendments mentioned in the resolution now reported by the Executive Committee. Messrs. Conklin, Dodge, and Thurber spoke in favor of the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. John A. Stevens then offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a new Committee on Tariff Reform, to take the matter up where it was dropped last year. The proposed "reform" consists in a change from "ad valorem" to "specific" duties, without altering the volume of receipts accruing to the Government. The resolution was adopted. A letter was read by Secretary Wilson from Hon. George Opdyke resigning his membership of the committee on a new building for the Chamber, on the ground that he had joined "another commercial body." The resignation was accepted, and the filling of the vacancy was, on motion, left to that committee. Mr. Dodge said that no reply had yet been received from the Government in regard to the application for the site of the old Post Office. A communication was read from Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, petitioning the Chamber of Commerce for a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy recommending the geographical survey of the Beni River, South America, as one worthy the attention of the Government. The Beni River, Mr. Orton says, is the main tributary of the Madeira River, which in turn is the main tributary of the Amazon. The first, known by its embouchure to be a magnificent river, and to drain the slopes of the Andes, east of Cuzco, has never been explored. In the time of the Incas this region was famous for the most productive gold mines on the continent. The silver mines of Potosi and Caracoles are in the same vicinity. It is the chief source of the world's supply of Peruvian bark and rubber, and its forests of priceless woods, and its supplies of wool, hides, cocoa, sugar, coffee, and tallow are inexhaustible. The immense valley of the Madeira is the healthiest and richest on the continent. It possesses the temperatures of the frigid, temperate, and torrid zones in its peaks and valleys, and contains millions of acres of the best grazing land on the globe. South America, continues the Professor, is a continent of untold natural wealth, lying at our very doors, and offering us the opportunity of commercial relations such as no other country presents. Its commerce was designed for us by nature. A chip thrown into the Amazon will float to New-York. With only 25,000,000 of people, it gives a foreign trade of $500,000,000 gold per annum—nearly nine times greater than that of India, and three times that of China. Yet only the margin of the continent has been developed. A projected railway around the falls of the Madeira will bring Bolivia in contact with the United States, and the time is at hand when all the products of this vast region will pass by way of Para to New-York, and thence to Europe. The Madeira itself has 3,000 miles of waters suitable for steam-boat navigation. What is wanted is to make a thorough scientific and geographical survey of the Madeira Valley, ascertain the course of the Beni and its adaptability to navigation, make an examination of the mysterious Mayu-tata and find out whether the Beni connects with the Mamore through the Rojo Aguado. This Prof. Orton proposes to do with accurate instruments furnished by the Royal Geographical Society, and by the aid of the Navy Department. He also hopes to find along the Beni traces of ancient military roads built by Inca Yupanqui when he invaded that region. The application was referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication was received from Nicholas Ball asking the aid of the Chamber to induce Congress to establish a new signal station on Block Island. More than two hundred vessels often pass it at one time, and in the season it is not unusual for 100 or more fishing vessels to be in sight at once. A telegraph cable is also asked for, which, besides its regular business, can be made useful in transmitting news of wrecks, &c., and in local traffic. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Charles H. Watrous gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for the appointment of a committee to consider what effect a longer continuance of the struggle in Cuba will have on the commerce of the United States, and whether it will be advisable to petition Congress to take action on the subject.

Mr. Henry E. Moring nominated as an honorary member of the Chamber Hon. Carl Schurz, who had done more in the interest of hard money than any other man in the country, native born or adopted citizen. [Great applause.] The Chairman stated that the By-laws required such a nomination to be referred to the Executive Committee for their approval. Mr. Solon Humphreys, Chairman of the committee, arose and said that the committee had already considered the subject, and took pleasure in presenting Mr. Schurz's name. [Applause.] Mr. Schurz was elected by acclamation. The meeting then adjourned.

WORK ON THE POST OFFICE STOPPED.

Upon the first of the present month work on the Post Office building was stopped, the appropriation for that purpose having been exhausted, and fifty workmen and about the same number of mechanics employed by the different contractors are thrown out of employment. The first, second, and third stories are fully finished and furnished, with the exception of some little work to be done upon the stairways and around the elevators. The expenses thus far in the erection of the building have been about $8,400,000, and Mr. Potter, the Supervising Architect, estimates that at least $1,000,000 more will be required to complete the work in the upper stories, and to do this a further appropriation will be required from Congress. The contractors are willing to proceed with the work, but the Government officers do not care to incur a debt in anticipation of another appropriation by Congress.

KINGS COUNTY FINANCES.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Supervisors was held yesterday, Supervisor at Large Fox in the chair. The County Treasurer was authorized to borrow $200,0000 to meet the matured payments and current expenses until the conformation and collection of the annual tax levy. A petition was received from the Beecher-Tilton jurors asking for increased pay for their services. The petition was referred to the Committees on Law and Finance. A majority report was received from the Committee on Equalization of Assessed Valuations, favoring the valuations as already assessed. The minority report recommended that the assessed valuation of Brooklyn be reduced $4,087,501, and that of the county towns increased as follows: New-Utrecht, $734,715; Flatbush, $1,607,319; New-Lots, $366,834; Gravesend, $391,175; Flatlands, $367,436. Both reports were laid over for a week, as was also a report from the Committee on Taxes recommending that the county budget be fixed at $1,587,506. The board then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY RAILWAY TROUBLES.

PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD—THE ROADS OF THE STATE IN A BAD CONDITION.

A meeting is called for Tuesday next to consider a plan for the reorganization of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The following is a synopsis:

1. The following roads are to be consolidated at the following valuations, to be represented in securities of the new company, as follows:

Railroads.	Valuation.	New Bonds.
Long Branch and S. S., 1,619 shares	$175,000	$87,500
(East End Hotel)	......	10,000
New-Jersey Southern, first mortgage	2,280,000	1,140,000
Vineland	700,000	350,000
Smyrna and D. B.	292,500	146,250
Kent County	300,000	150,000

Railroads.	Interest one year, funded to May 1, '75.	Total Bonds.	Registered Stock.
Long Branch and S. S. (East End Hotel)	$6,500	$104,000	$87,500
New-Jersey Southern, first mortgage	80,000	1,220,000	1,140,000
Vineland	24,500	374,500	350,000
Smyrna and D. B.	10,250	156,500	146,200
Kent County	10,500	160,500	150,000
Total		$2,015,500	$1,873,700

The second mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad are to exchange their bonds for common stock at par. The "Interest one year" in the foregoing table represents the coupons for November, 1876, and May, 1877, which are to be funded for the relief of the road.

2. The first mortgage bondholders are to buy in the New-Jersey Southern Railroad—and Mr. Gould is to procure title to all the other roads—for transfer to the new company.

3. The purchase of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad is to be made by Trustees appointed under the first agreement, and the reorganization and consolidation to be carried out by a committee appointed under the second agreement.

4. The bonded debt upon the consolidated roads is not to exceed the following amounts:

Issued in payment for roads, &c., as in No. 1		$2,015,500
Reserved to provide for antecedent mortgages Long Branch and South Shore Railroad	$200,000	
Toms River Railroad	120,000	
Pemberton and New-York Railroad	375,000—	695,000
Reserved in Treasury to be used in completing roads		789,500
Total bonds		$3,500,000
Preferred stock as stated in No. 1		$1,873,700
Common stock as stated in No. 1 not to exceed		1,000,000

5. If first mortgage bondholders should not become purchasers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, then they are to pay Mr. Gould out of their share of profits of sale $220,000 for the Long Branch and South Shore stock which he claims to own.

6. If Southern roads are not consolidated, then New-Jersey Southern Railroad is to be reorganized with Long Branch and South Shore Railroad on the basis of the same figures at which they are to be represented in the consolidation.

7. Agreement for consolidation to continue in force until May, 1877, with liberty to all parties to extend the time further if proper.

Mr. John G. Stevens, engineer, has made an examination of these roads and has prepared a report. He finds the rails of the New-Jersey roads in a generally bad condition and estimates, on the basis of the present business, that the renewals for the next five years will have to average nineteen miles per year out of a total of 161 miles of road, at a cost of $2,700 per mile, or $51,300 for the total yearly renewal, $14,300 of which is chargeable to the Northern and $37,000 to the Southern Division. The yearly depreciation of ties is about $150 per mile, and of rolling stock, $28,000. In order to retain the present Long Branch travel, which, he says, is the "backbone of the present business," Mr. Stevens advises that steel rails be laid on the seashore road, the track put in first-class condition, so ballasted as to prevent dust, and the line extended to a point near the West End Hotel. Even with these advantages he thinks that the competition of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad will prevent any increase in business for two years. Except for this "shore" travel, Mr. Stevens looks upon the Northern Division as incapable of any rapid increase of trade, and thinks that it will be impossible for the Southern Division to pay its running expenses without the Delaware and Maryland connections unless the Vineland portion of it—a stretch of forty miles over a barren waste—be abandoned. From the Maryland and Delaware connections Mr. Stevens has great hopes. These roads are in fair condition, and are doing a good local business, which the proposed increased facilities would greatly enlarge. A great deal of Baltimore freight would be diverted to New-York, and the present time to Baltimore would be shortened one-half, which would increase travel greatly. At least 650 car-loads of peaches per annum could be relied on. The new combination cannot hope to take any heavy freight business between New-York and Baltimore from the present routes, on account of the necessity of frequent handling, but a large light trade in fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, and express matter can be diverted by running express trains, with refrigerator cars, at a high rate of speed. The new line would also probably get the passenger travel between Baltimore and Cape May—6,000 persons last year. Mr. Stevens estimates the probable profits of the proposed combination as follows:

Net profits on New-Jersey lines	$39,370
Net profits on 625 car-loads peaches	62,500
Net profits on way-travel on Delaware and Maryland roads, (including Baltimore,)	10,000
Net profits on business to and from Baltimore	20,000
Net profits on Cape May business	18,000
Net profits on through business between Chesapeake Bay and New-York, say three car-loads per day	62,600
Total estimated profits	$212,470

Besides which the whole peninsula under careful and efficient management can be greatly developed. The rolling stock of the New-Jersey roads on hand is as follows: 23 locomotives, 32 first-class passenger cars, 10 second-class passenger cars, 4 first-class baggage cars, 2 second-class baggage cars, 5 caboose cars, 2 carriage flat cars, 215 box cars, 110 flat cars. Their earnings and expenditures for 1875 (four months estimated) are as follows: Earnings, $511,003 81; operating expenses, $125,670 33; construction, &c., $26,224 85; net profits, $99,445 48. The following are the estimates of work required to be done to put the proposed new combination in condition for doing the business outlined above: Vineland Railroad, (work that must be done immediately,) $28,500; (work that can be deferred a short time,) $53,320; Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad, $38,520; extension of Kent County Railroad to Herring Pond, $132,025; extension of Kent County Railroad to Rock Hall, (advised by Mr. Stevens,) $25,800; contingencies, $27,816; telegraph line across Delaware Bay, $10,000; telegraph along Kent County Railroad, $5,000; new rolling stock, $88,000; total, $409,481.

THE TRINITY ORGAN RECITALS.

The second of Mr. Carter's series of organ recitals took place last evening at Trinity Church, immediately after the 3 o'clock evening prayer. The series will consist of thirty recitals, and as the resources of the grand organ are well understood, the probabilities are that they will be very attractive. They are set down for each Thursday evening. The recital of yesterday was largely attended, despite the inclemency of the weather. It consisted of five selections, well adapted to the many and opposite capabilities of the organ. This splendid instrument, which has no rival in the country, unless it be in Boston, was built by Mr. Henry Erben in 1846, and was lately, it may be recollected, much improved by the addition of several stops. For the comparatively few who are skilled in the technique of music specially adapted to the organ, these recitals will have a particular and direct interest, but the many to whom these things are caviare will enjoy them equally, if in a more abstract fashion. Nor will their surroundings be a small element in that enjoyment. The solemn church must count for something, and the dim, mellow light streaming through the stained-glass windows has its effect. When these are added to the grand harmonies, the faint sounds that seem to fade into distance and almost into silence, the jubilant measures and the intricacies of melody, the effect is certainly within the region of æsthetics. All this, however, presumes that the skill of the organist is equal to the production of such effects, and it is only proper to add that there need be no apprehensions on this score in the present instance. The programme which Mr. Carter interpreted yesterday consisted of the following selections: Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; Air and Variations, Thiele; Larghetto, Second Symphony, Beethoven; March, Lachner; Toccata in F, Bach.

WORK OF THE LADIES' DIRECTORY.

The work carried on since May, 1873, by the Ladies' Directory, at Broadway and Forty-fifth street, has steadily increased in importance until it now occupies a prominent rank among our practical City charities. Its prime object is the free training of women in the several branches of domestic service; but the good it has accomplished among the poor in a quiet way cannot be estimated. In addition to the work already done, the managers intend to establish a convalescent house and home for aged and invalid servants who are past working and without friends. The Directory has taught numbers to work, and found occupation for over thirteen thousand women. It has clothed many, and fed over three thousand in their time of need, besides administering to the sick and helpless as soon as their necessity was made known. The managers ask the sympathy and support of the public. They are in urgent need of funds to carry on their humane work, and they solicit donations of money, provisions, and clothing. They cordially invite inspection of the departments and management of the institution, and ask the help of ladies who are willing to devote some portion of their time to the work. While their free training schools, and especially their cooking schools for domestics, are doing great good, they cannot be made self-supporting, but must largely depend upon the gifts of the charitable for means to continue their usefulness. As yet they have received no aid from any one except members of the society, while the benefit of their labors is felt in every direction by housekeepers as well as domestics. Donations should be sent to the managers, at Broadway and Forty-fifth street, and checks should be drawn to the order of the President, Mrs. Edward Kearney.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Aldermen will meet on Tuesday next as a Board of County Canvassers to make an official announcement of the vote cast at the recent election.

Prof. Sheppard, of Chicago, will lecture at Association Hall this evening for the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "Philosophy of the Grotesque."

Rev. Benjamin B. Leacock, D. D., of Staten Island, has accepted a call to assume the rectorship of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Corner Stone of Newburg, N. Y.

A lecture will be delivered at the Cooper Institute this evening by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick on "Irish Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion." The lecture is for the benefit of the Institution of Mercy.

The first lecture in the Cooper Union Free course will be delivered to-morrow evening in the great hall at 8 o'clock, by Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, on "Iceland and the Northmen," illustrated with the stereopticon.

A free class in rhetoric and elocution will commence on Monday, Nov. 8, in the Geographical Lecture-room, Cooper Union. It is designed as a practical class of exercises as well as for instruction, under the charge of Prof. J. C. Zachos.

The building in Chambers street recently occupied by the United States Courts, which was yesterday to have been sold at auction, was withdrawn and held to lease, in consequence of no bid having been made. A mortgage of $100,000 rests on the building.

At 11 A. M. to-day Mr. Robert Somerville will sell by auction all the fixtures, fittings, desks, stoves, &c., now in the old Post Office building in Nassau street, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Steinmetz, Superintendent of Repairs, who remains in charge of the old building.

The outward bound steamers of yesterday took away the following mails: Steam-ship Wieland, 32,950 letters, 54 bags of papers; City of New-York, 3,525 letters, 3 bags of papers; City of Dallas, 526 letters, 1 bag of papers; Claribel, 167 letters. Total, 37,168 letters, 58 bags of papers.

Thomas Watson, one of three youths, who, on the 6th of September, stole a quantity of brass work and lead piping, the property of Michael O'Malley, No. 93 Liberty street, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the State Prison.

The Senate Committee of Investigation, which meets to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will investigate the affairs of the Tammany Hall National Printing Company, which is at present doing a quantity of printing for the City. It is alleged that the company has farmed the labor of Randall's Island children at fifteen cents a day to set type.

Mr. Maurice Lenek, the Mexican Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, is now in this City, and has his head-quarters at the office of Messrs. Reisenberg & Co., No. 21 Park row. Mr. Lenek is the editor of the Mexican mining journal *El Minero Mexicano*, and will be pleased to give any information in his power in regard to the mining interests of his country.

Coroner Croker was yesterday notified of the death of Mrs. Barbara Metzger, a young German widow residing at No. 126 Delancey street, from supposed malpractice at the hands of Mrs. Gerardtin Pogner, a midwife living at No. 99 Orchard street, who was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station to await the result of the inquest in the case.

A lecture for ladies on the subject, "Germs of Life," illustrated with the stereopticon, was delivered by Prof. Adrian J. Ebell, M. D., yesterday afternoon, at the International Academy, Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. A descriptive lecture on "The Glaciers and the Alps," will be delivered this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, by the same gentleman, and will be illustrated with stereoptic illustrations of Chamonix Valley, Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, and other Alpine scenery.

The elegant gilt bronze figure of "America," given by the State of New-York for competition at Creedmoor last month, and won by the Seventh Regiment, and a splendid copy of Cortol's "Soldier of Marathon," selected as the first prize in the first inter-State match, and won by the New-York State Team, are on exhibition at Tiffany & Co.'s, Union square. The bust of Achilles, offered by Mayor Wickham as the first prize in the Mid-Range Match, and won by Mr. A. Anderson, and the silver cup presented by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, and won by the Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, are at the same place.

The trial of the suit of the United States against C. H. Fabrens and Charles T. Baldwin to recover $12,500, a tax alleged to be due upon the manufacture of artificial flowers, was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court and the case was closed for the defense just before adjournment in the afternoon, and Ethan Allen, counsel for the defendants, then moved for the dismissal of the action, or that the court instruct the jury to render a verdict for the defendants. The motion was strongly opposed by Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman, and Judge Wallace denied the motion. The counsel will sum up the case to the jury this morning, promising to occupy only half an hour for both arguments.

BROOKLYN.

Jacob Rapp, a German brewer, fell into a vat full of hot mash at Ihg's brewery, No. 242 Scholes street, E. D., yesterday, and was fatally scalded.

There were 201 deaths reported for the week ending Oct. 30, being 4 less than the previous week and 15 more than the corresponding week last year.

William Given, of No. 96 Park avenue, was robbed of a gold watch and chain by an unknown young man in Jay street, near Myrtle, avenue last evening.

An investigation conducted with closed doors is at present in progress in the Navy-yard into certain alleged irregularities in the accounts of the Civil Engineer's clerk.

The body of Michael Moran was found sticking in the mud at the foot of Little street yesterday morning. Moran lived near the Little street dock, and was in the habit of visiting it every night to fish.

Jane Burnett has recovered a verdict of $2,000 and costs against the Cross-town Railroad Company in the City Court. The plaintiff was run over and injured by one of the company's cars at the corner of Pearl and Willoughby streets more than a year ago.

From the very great increase in the number of small-pox cases recently reported to the Board of Health, it is feared the disease may become epidemic. A corps of vaccinators have been detailed to do duty in the infected districts, which are principally inhabited by Germans.

John O'Donnell, a shoemaker, residing at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Emmett street, yesterday stabbed his wife Margaret in the thigh with a shoe-knife, while he was drunk. He then surrendered himself at the Washington Street Police Station, and said he had killed her by striking her on the head with a hammer. He was locked up and the woman was cared for by a surgeon.

Patrick Doyle, a drunken ruffian, well known to the Police, and who was arrested on one occasion for throwing his wife out of the window of their residence, at Classon and Butler avenues, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for six months, on a charge of striking a woman named Ann Shea on the head with a stone and injuring her severely.

William Seaman, a colored man, while loading his wagon in Schenck street, hurt one of his arms so badly as to render it temporarily useless. He hired a rough-looking fellow named Patrick Brady to drive the team to his employer's farm in Queens County. Both got in the wagon, and when they reached the outskirts of the city, Brady threw Seaman on his back and rifled his pockets of $5. In his flight he ran into the arms of Officer Gowd, who arrested him. Brady was held yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

During Tuesday night a man knocked at the door of the Captain's cabin, on board of the steam-ship Point Castle, lying at the foot of Van Brunt street, and asked if he might tie his boat to the steamer for the night. Capt. Jones, who was about retiring, said he would see about it. As he opened the door he was attacked by three men, who, after knocking him down, bound and gagged him. They then ransacked the steamer, but as all the valuable property on board was stored in a chest, which they did not discover, the thieves only got $50. A good description of the men has been furnished, but no arrests have yet been made.

NEW-JERSEY.

The first annual Episcopal Convention of the Dioceses of Northern New-Jersey will be held in Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

William Stuhr, the contestant for James Curran's seat in the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was sworn in yesterday, his opponent having sent in his resignation. A jury before which the case was tried decided that Stuhr was the legally elected member of the board.

A child named Susan Allen, a daughter of John Allen, who resides on the Northfield road at Livingston, was burned to death yesterday morning. She and some other children were playing in the house in the absence of her parents, and her clothing caught fire from the stove. Her screams attracted the attention of her parents, but before they could do anything for her relief she was so badly burned that death ensued in a few hours.

A man giving his name as Adam Bade was arrested yesterday in Hoboken on a charge of false pretenses. He represented that he was a member of the Wachtel Troupe, and produced a letter purporting to be signed by Wachtel that the latter would be responsible for his liabilities. A communication was received from Wachtel pronouncing this letter a forgery. The prisoner was held for examination on a charge of false pretenses and forgery.

"THE WORLD IS ALL A FLEETING SHOW," but admission is free to KNOX's popular stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the great and matchless attraction is his Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's HATS. This is the excitement of the hour.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.

Joseph Magee,	Mansfield Milton,
Miss Susan Begg,	Mrs. Catharine Milton,
Robert Magill,	Miss Helen Milton,
Dr. L. Forbes,	Miss Catharine Milton,
George B. Seymour,	James O'Brien,
James McCallum,	Charles Kessebrong,
Mrs. McCallum,	Augustus Anderson,
Miss Maggie McCallum,	William H. Smith,
James McCallum,	W. H. Gardner,
Miss Nellie McCallum,	Robert Duncan,
Master William McCallum,	H. Britton,
Miss Jane McCallum,	James Hewlett,
Miss Elizabeth G. Rorke,	Mrs. Hewlett.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—James Joiner, James Thompson, Francis Nicholl, Johan Harm, J. E. Prescott, D. B. Folsom, Martin Bayley, Robert Doyle, W. L. Clark and wife, E. Doran, wife, infant, and three children, Joseph H. Knapp, Charles W. Couley, D. Ogden and wife, M. C. Jordan, wife, and two children, L. N. Downing and wife, Mrs. L. A. Hackett, Mrs. J. M. Porter, Miss S. Morris, Master George M. Porter, L. Vandergucht, B. Ficher, P. Early, T. McLaughlin, Louis J. Hatzfeld, H. C. Wheeler, O. D. Wheeler, Charles F. Cates, Miss Abbey Palmer, Master Palmer, A. Palmer, J. B. Elliot, B. F. Goodwin, John Cocroft, wife, and child, Henry Cooper, A. F. Boynton, T. Ludman, Anna Harm, Mrs. Catharine Sanger, Herman Harm, Thomas Harm, Miss Anna Berber, Frank Moran, Charles Sanders, Frank Dupy, David Newhill, E. W. Smith, D. A. Kimball, George Wilson, John Prindable, William Reed, Frederick Dittnez, H. Meir, Samuel Peterson, William Foley, Edward Lowe, William C. Vail, William Brown, Charles Isgren, H. C. Fairchild.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.

Miss A. Agnew,	Miss Emily Lathrop,
Daniel Agnew,	Miss M. McCleery,
Dr. J. D. Annin and lady,	Mrs. Noyes,
Miss Phœbe Annin,	Miss Mary Noyes,
Miss M. Aymers,	J. Still,
Miss Anna M. Brown,	Henrietta Sutherland,
Edwin Baldwin,	J. D. Taller,
William Derryman,	John Templeton,
Mrs. Lathrop,	William H. Thompson,
Miss Mary Lathrop,	James White.
Miss Anna Lathrop,	

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:34 | Sun sets....4:53 | Moon sets.10:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:02 | Gov. Island.12:51 | Hell Gate...2:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Kingston, Jam., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina, &c., Herm. Gelpcke & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Nassau, N. P., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland.

Ship Defiant, Cromwell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Ville de Nunes, (Fr.,) Corell, Marseilles, James Henry; Sarah, Nichols, Marseilles, H. A. Blakeslee; Carlo B., (Aust.,) Gallasovich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Gibraltar for orders, James Borland & Co.; Roberts, (Br.,) Gould, Belfast, Ireland, D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schrs. George K. Hatch, Murphy, Havana, Crowell & Pattengall; George B. McFarland, McFarland, Laguayra, &c., S. & W. Welsh; Fred Walton, Rich, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; William A. Low, Truax, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Oct. 27 and S. W. Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Oct. 24 and Moville 25th, with mdse. and 22 cabin and 85 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Oct. 26 and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ventus, Theobald, Bremen Sept. 16, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark County of Richmond, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig Eleanor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ogilvie, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Had heavy westerly gales the last 4 ds.; lost and split sails; Oct. 29, off Shinnecock, spoke schr. Star, from ——, for Philadelphia.

Brig Pathfinder, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Wild Horse, McCumber, of and 20 ds. from Maitland, N. S., with 250 tons plaster to Morford & Trubee—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Strout, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. David S. Siner, Huntley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Bauvard, Voorhees, Virginia.

Schr. P. A. Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Rommell, Virginia.

Schr. Dresden, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 13 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Clara, (of Eastport,) Mahoney, Mushquash, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. and M. Knowles, Dinsmore, Boston, with staves to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. N. Berry, Winslow, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to F. H. Smith.

Schr. Emma, Allen, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Diadem, Gray, Lanesville, with granite for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Cushman, Rockland, with granite for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Traveller, Young, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. E. Nightingale, Young, Eastport, with fish to master.

Schr. Yreka, Moon, Sullivan, with granite to order.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Mott, Boston.

Schr. Velma, Pond, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Wright, Gandy, Boston.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Copia, West, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Time, McKay, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Brandywine, Kenny, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Daniel Sturgess, Hall, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Elizabeth Baker, Smith, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ella E. Crowell, Atkins, Provincetown.

Schr. Marion, Mace, Clinton.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fredonia, Tarr, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Anthony Kelly, Green, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Manlove, Coburn, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mail, Brooking, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Howes, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Adelia T. Cohn, Lewis, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Bartlett, Young, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, Barlow, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah and Thompson, Hull, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alfred F. Howe, Howe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William F. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. May Queen, Reynolds, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Pawtucket.

Schr. Nellie Grant, Jordan, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Jones, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Goldsmith, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. L. A. Bennett, Tolles, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Gandy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dexter Clark, Curtis, New-London.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, New-London.

Schr. Fly, Hazard, Appanaug.

Schr. Louisa, Ferris, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.; moderate and clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; Canada, for London; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Claribel, for Aux Cayes; City of New-York, for Havana; City of Dallas, for Nassau; Huntsville, for Fernandina; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Wilmington, for Wilmington, N. C.; Richmond, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Nov. 2.—Arr. bark Acacia, Anderson, Savannah.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—Arr. steamer Gussie, Simpson, Indianola, (and sld. 3d for do.;) schr. Lottie, Speed, Pensacola.

Sld. 2d, brig Winfield, Bibber, New-York; 3d, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; bark Galceran, (Span.,) Mariatany, Savannah; brig Carrie Bertha, Hall, Delaware Breakwater.

MATANZAS, Nov. 2.—Sld. brig Gazelle, Dickson, Tybee; schr. E. A. Sanches, Benson, Galveston.

PORT MULGRAVE, N. S., Nov. 2.—Passed N. steamer Prince Edward, (Br.,) Frazer, Glasgow, for Prince Edward Island.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 4.—Arr. Temperance Belle, Boston.

Sld. Nov. 3, bark Winslow, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Hull, G. B.; brig Haze, Berry, Dungarvan.

SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 3.—Cld. steamer Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, (from the Mediterranean,) for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Sld. for the United States, Races Sacramento, Herbert Beach, Bel Stuart, Ada Barton, Svea.

Arr. out on the 18th ult., Woodland.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Erna, at Falmouth. Abbie B. Hawthorne, Mary Agnes, Protector.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Alberta, at Bristol, Louise Gehm, Captain Peter Dahl, Biskop Brun, Constantine, Telemach, Edward Weenerland, Hudegaard, Gipsey Queen, Nordcap, and Alavid.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, Capt. Prouse, of the American Line, from Philadelphia Oct. 22, arr. here to-day en route for Liverpool.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Savannah.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS.
ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN SACQUES
WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

Silver-Plated Table Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.
N.B.—This great improvement is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.

LARGE OPENING
OF
LACE CURTAINS.
We will open for sale, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, a very large line of
Nottingham, French, and Swiss
CURTAINS,
From low numbers up to the richest designs imported, at prices
33 1-3 PER CENT BELOW THE MARKET
These goods have been bought in various foreign markets, under circumstances which enable us to offer them at extremely low prices
FOR QUICK SALES.
Institutions and hotels, as well as families who are purchasing, should call and examine.
Le Boutillier Brothers
No. 48 East 14th st., Union square.

London Silk Umbrellas
A SPECIALTY.
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
ANNOUNCE TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FALL SUPPLY—SELECTED BY THEIR PARTNER IN LONDON—MADE UP OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES, AND FORMING AN ASSORTMENT THAT FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE, AND CHEAPNESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS CITY.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

NIP & TUCK.
(Chromo.)
THE GREAT
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
AN ORGANIZATION FOR
IMPORTING TEAS
and selling direct to consumers for one small profit.
SIXTY BRANCH RETAIL STORES.
Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 pounds of Tea.
The company has now ready for delivery a splendid chromo entitled "NIP AND TUCK," a new (3 pound) picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and his pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated.

OLD ROOFS
Of all kinds perfectly repaired and coated with Plastic Slate, and guaranteed tight three to five years, from 1½ cents per square foot upward. Estimates given.
Refer to 2,000 Roofs three to ten years old.
Plastic Slate Roofing Co.,
(Organized 1865. Capital, $100,000.)
OFFICE, NO. 79 MAIDEN LANE.
Materials promptly shipped to any point with simple directions for use.

IVORY GOODS.
HAIR BRUSHES—Single and in pairs.
BRUSHES—Hair, clothes, hat, and nail—in sets, with monogram.
PUFF BOXES. GLOVE BOXES.
MIRRORS.
FANS. PAPER-CUTTERS. COMBS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS,
No. 19 Maiden lane. Nos. 20 and 22 John st.

ECONOMY IN COAL
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Will deliver to consumers of Bituminous Coal its SCREENED, LUMP, GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, equal in every respect for use in grates in OFFICES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., to the best Liverpool Coal, for $9 per ton. Orders received at the principal office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, or at the retail offices, No. 1,290 Broadway, and Nos. 534 to 538 West 14th st.
WATSON & LAING, Retail Agents.

BRASS FENDERS, ANDIRONS, AND FIRE SETS,
STEEL FIRE IRONS,
COAL VASES, BRASS, COPPER, AND JAPANNED COAL HODS,
HEARTH BRUSHES AND BELLOWS,
FIRE SCREENS, PLATE WARMERS, &c.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 601 6TH AV. and No. 1,306 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars.